Ask for ROLEX Ball-point

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Marginal Column

By WALTER LAQUEUR

"THERE will be a price on our smile" — this is not the heading of a chapter in a Balzac novel on the splendour and misery of the courtisans, but the name of a leading article in the Lebanese "Al Ahad" of October 1, 1955. It reads more fully "...after today the smaller nations will not fear to stand up to the Big Powers... tomorrow we will exploit the West as well as the East to our advantage... we will smile at the West for a price, and at the East for a price. There will now be a price on our smile"... and so it goes on in the same vein. It is, as Arab newspapers go these days, a moderate statement of neutralism, and the idea of "exploiting" the West as well as the East.

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THIS idea is not as novel as it would appear. Reading through some old and dusty volumes of Soviet Oriental magazines from the 1920's at Chatham House recently, I found that some Marxist authors had anticipated many years ago the specific situation of 1955, some with favour, some more with disfavour. There was Sultan Galiev, a high official in the Commissariat for nationalities, next only to Stalin in rank, who brought the idea to its logical conclusion: the dictatorship of the proletariat in Europe as such would mean nothing, he said; it would still mean the perpetuation of the rule of one class of European society over the whole world. "The material premises for a social transformation of humanity can be created only through the establishment of the dictatorship of the colonies and semi-colonies over the metropolis." The idea may not be a bad one, though it is a bit difficult to imagine how it would work out in practice. Anyway, it was soon condemned as a heresy, an apologia for pan-Islamism, and its author disappeared from the political scene by the middle 1920's. His misfortune, like that of other discoverers, was of having been born too early: the time was simply not yet ripe for his bold ideas. In 1955, one could have found employment for him.

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IN the early 1930's, Soviet Eastern experts took a less sanguine view of the national movement in the East — including its left-wing "national reformism." Madyar, a high official in the Comintern apparatus and a specialist on colonial questions wrote in an article in the periodical "Revolutionary East" in 1933 that a time would come, probably soon, when the national movements and governments in Asia would try to exploit the existing contradictions between the U.S.S.R. and the Imperialist powers: "The bourgeoisie of each such colonial country (Egypt and Nahas Pasha were mentioned by name) wants to strengthen its own position as a result of a rapprochement with the Soviet Union." This he considered a very reprehensible practice indeed, for what interest had the Soviet Union in strengthening the bourgeois-national and anti-Communist governments in the East? Madyar, like his counterpart from the 'twenties, Sultan Galiev, did not last for long.

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AGAIN, Madyar's observations are of greater topical interest in 1955 than in 1933. The world situation is rather different and the Soviet Union can well afford to accept that calculated risk which Madyar advised not to take. Internally and militarily the Arab states are so weak that some arms dumped among them may well cause a local war — but it will not make the slightest difference as far as Russia's security is concerned. Politically, the "exploitation of contradictions" is a one-way street against the West, for the simple reason that the West has put itself the impossible assignment to win these governments over while the East is quite satisfied with neutralizing them.

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THIS policy is probably foolproof as far as the near future is concerned. In a longer perspective it leaves out the possibility that some of the former colonial and semi-colonial countries may get atomic weapons within a generation or two. With Washington and Moscow one can be reasonably sure that there won't be an atomic war. But there will be room for more somber thoughts once the future of the world will be dependent not only on the farsightedness of the Big Powers, but also on the good will of some Saudian kings — if there should still be Saudian kings and their ilk by that time.

London, October 18.

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1) Bank Leumi le-Israel Ltd., Tel Aviv, 19 Rehov Herzl, Account No. 12942, or to any of the Bank Leumi Branches.
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21 Die in Renewed N. African Terror

CASABLANCA, Tuesday (Reuter). — A new outbreak of terrorism and rioting in French North Africa claimed 21 lives in the past 24 hours.

Eight Moroccans died in individual terrorist attacks and rioting in the principal cities, while Algerian rebels claimed 13 victims — seven of them Europeans — when a band of 100 *fellaghas* attacked a packed bus on the Bone-Berhilian road yesterday afternoon.

A 36-year-old Jewish municipal employee, the father of three, died in hospital here today after being wounded by gunmen yesterday. In Tunis, a group of some 50 Moslem youths attacked passers-by in the Jewish quarter of Sidi Mardoum. They also sacked a cafe and several shops and made off with a quantity of goods.

In Marrakesh, Morocco's third largest city, arsonists ranged through the town for the fifth day running, setting the torch to shops and cutting down telephone poles. Sixty-three fires have been started since the disturbances began last Friday. The demonstrations were in protest against the composition of the Throne Council.

Powerful French forces continued their clean-up of suspected hideouts in the rebel-infested areas of Morocco and Algeria. Four rebels were killed in a clash in the Philippeville area of Algeria.

Ninety-eight Algeria-bound French Foreign Legionaires jumped into the Suez Canal in two mass desertions from the French troopship, Athos II, today, it was reported from Suez.

Meanwhile, the moderate Moroccan nationalist leader, Ben Slimane, announced in Paris tonight that he had been officially invited by the new Moroccan Throne Council to become the first premier under the French "new deal" and to form an all-party national government.

Faure Wins Vote On Algeria Policy

PARIS, Tuesday (Reuter). — Premier Edgar Faure won another great parliamentary victory tonight when he wrested a confidence vote approving his Algerian policy from an initially very hostile chamber.

After three days of debate last week and a final appeal by the Premier this afternoon, the Government was given 308 votes for its policy of gradual reform in Algeria, while the opposition of Communists, Socialists and about 50 Gaullists, and Conservatives registered 254 votes against. There were 41 abstentions.

Conservative Support

M. Faure was saved today because, despite their declared hostility to him, in the last resort the big majority of his Conservative supporters and a substantial minority of Gaullists supported him rather than provoke a Government crisis at the present moment.

In his final speech, M. Faure said that a vote for the Government would be interpreted abroad as a sign of national union in face of the difficult problems France had to face in North Africa.

Tonight's vote is the second big parliamentary victory which M. Faure has won in the past 10 days.

Last week, on his New Deal for Morocco policy, Communists and Socialists voted for him, while 140 Conservatives and Gaullists voted against.

'Crucial Hour in M. East'—Rosen

LONDON, Tuesday. — The Israel Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen, urged here last night that "this is the hour" for a proper understanding of the dangerous situation in the Middle East.

Mr. Rosen was speaking at a dinner in honour of Sir Winston Churchill and to celebrate the laying of the foundation stone of a new auditorium named after him on the slopes of Mount Carmel. The auditorium will be part of Israel's Institute of Technology and Sir Winston agreed to it being named after him to mark his 80th birthday last November.

The ex-Premier was not present, but he sent a telegram saying, "The peaceful development of the resources of the Middle East is essential for all who live there, and projects for the training of technicians for this purpose are most highly to be recommended."

Appeal to Friends

Mr. Rosen told the gathering: "If we have friends in Great Britain, such as is Sir Winston Churchill and many others, I cannot but most earnestly impress upon them that this is the hour for proper understanding of the serious and dangerous situation which has been created in the Middle East, and for friends to do everything to assist us in safeguarding the security of Israel."

Mr. Randolph Churchill, Sir Winston's son, told the gathering that he was an ardent Zionist. It was at his father's feet, he said, that he first learned to understand "the true significance of the martyrdom and glory of the Jewish Odyssey."

Sir Simon Marks presided, and produced amid applause a phial containing the first oil from the Heletz well which had been sent by Mrs. Chaim Weizmann.

(Reuter, INA)

Townsend Sees Princess In London Once Again

LONDON, Tuesday (Reuter). — Group Captain Peter Townsend tonight called on Princess Margaret at her London home for the second time, stirring public excitement over the royal romance. Hundreds of persons saw the 41-year-old divorced air attache drive through the main gates of Clarence House.

A few minutes later, Queen-Mother Elizabeth drove from the house with a lady-in-waiting. She was away only a short time and Group-Captain Townsend was still there when she returned.

These developments — on a day which brought Queen Elizabeth back to Buckingham Palace from her holiday in Scotland — set Britain puzzling more than ever. The Princess has now been seen by her ramoured suitor every day since she returned from Scotland five days ahead of the Queen. There was Friday's meeting at Clarence House, a week-end together at Windsor, and a dinner party last night at the house of a friend.

"If that isn't courting, what is?" people are asking.

ISRAELIS INSPECT SWISS INSTALLATIONS

BERNE, Tuesday (UP). — The arrival of Israel officers to visit Swiss military installations was announced here today by the Federal Military Department. The officers, Shraga Even and Hillel Molin, will stay in Switzerland until October 22, and will visit installations of the War Material Procurement Section, the announcement said.

Ben-Gurion May Leave Bed by Week's End

It is hoped that the Minister of Defence and Prime Minister-designate Mr. David Ben-Gurion, will be able to leave his bed on Friday and sit up during the day in an easy-chair, it was stated yesterday in Jerusalem.

Mr. Ben-Gurion passed an uneventful day yesterday, receiving no one, but eating, drinking and resting as usual.

GENESIS COMMENTARY IN DEAD SEA SCROLL

The "Book of Lemech," one of the Dead Sea Scrolls recently acquired by the State, has been found to be a paraphrase and commentary on the Book of Genesis. The discovery follows the unrolling and deciphering of the scroll by faculty members of the Hebrew University, Dr. B. Mazar, President of the University, announced on Monday in New York.

The two faculty members engaged in the delicate work are Dr. N. Avigad and Dr. Y. Yadin. Professor William Foxwell Albright, of Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, stated several months ago that he personally dated the manuscript to the second or first century B.C.E.

The Jerusalem Post

Beersheba's growth from a wretched desert town, to a flourishing centre of the Negev, is fully described in words and pictures, in Friday's 12-page issue of The Jerusalem Post. Dedicated to the seventh anniversary of the town's liberation, on October 22, 1948, the issue contains articles by Mayor David Tuviyahu and Dr. Lincoln B. Hale, head of the U.S. Operations Mission to Israel.

Place your order with your local newsvendors today.

HOW STRONG
ARE WE?
IS EGYPT?

Exclusive Revelations
about the armaments of Israel and Egypt published for the first time in tomorrow's
HERE & NOW
NOTHING LIKE IT HAS YET APPEARED IN THE ISRAEL PRESS

Train Kills Infant Playing on Track At T.A. Crossing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Three-year-old Eli Timel died today, and his four-year-old playmate, Carmela Avraham, was reported late tonight to be in a very serious condition in the Municipal Hadassah Hospital here, after both were run over by a train in the Ezra quarter here this morning. They are from Street 80 in the Hatikva Quarter.

The tragedy occurred shortly after 9 a.m., when the passenger train to Jerusalem, which had just left the Tel Aviv Central station, passed the pedestrian level crossing in the Ezra Quarter.

A group of children was playing on the railway line, and the train driver blew a long, loud blast of the whistle to warn them of his approach. The children apparently failed to heed the signal, and the engine ran over two of them, without the driver being aware of the accident. Only when passengers on the train pulled the communication cord did he bring the train to a halt.

Passengers jumped off the train and ran back to the children. A passing taxi rushed them to the Magen David Adom station and from there to hospital, where the boy died soon after.

The train was delayed for about half-an-hour while police questioned its driver, Mr. I. Fargreich.

Two hours later, a group of children hurled stones and shouted abuse at the train from Lydda as it passed the scene of the accident. A passenger was slightly injured in the eye.

Mother Killed By Ceiling Collapse

Jerusalem Post Reporter

ACRE, Tuesday.—Nagia Mussa, 25, was killed, and her two children, Abdulla, 2, and Attala, 3, were injured when the ceiling of their bedroom in the old town here collapsed on them at midnight. They were covered with 30 cm. of plaster and heavy wooden beams. The father escaped unhurt.

Mrs. Mussa and the children were sleeping together on a mattress on the floor, while her husband was sleeping in a bed at the other side of the room. He was saved by a beam that held off the falling plaster. Mrs. Mussa was expecting a third child shortly.

Neighbours helped to dig the family out of the rubble, and found the mother dead. The children were sent to the Rambam Hospital in Haifa. Experts found that the beams supporting the ceiling had rotted. The police immediately evacuated a family of eight living on the upper floor of the house.

The Amidar company, which is in charge of the abandoned property in the town, stated that the family was living in the house without a permit. The Municipality, however, said that the house was not on the danger list. Alternative housing for the evacuees was arranged by the Municipality.

GIRL DIES IN FALL DOWN 7-METRE WELL

BEERSHEBA, Tuesday. — A two-year-old Beduin girl died yesterday four hours after falling into a seven-metre well. She was buried before the police were informed of the accident.

The daughter of Mohammed Hassan Avbassen, of the El Asad tribe, was playing near the tribe's well at 5 p.m. yesterday, when she fell in. She was pulled out after 15 minutes, and died four hours later, apparently from injuries sustained in the fall.

ARAB BOYCOTT ISSUE RAISED IN N'Y.

UNITE DNATIONS, Tuesday.—Israel and Iraq clashed in the U.N. Economic Committee yesterday over the issue of the Arab economic boycott of Israel.

The Israel delegate, Mr. David Hacohen, M.K., told the Committee that the Arab boycott could be a "two-edged weapon" because it hurt the initiators and spurred Israel to greater efforts. He said: "We have another vision... of international cooperation, of tolerance, of peace, of prosperity for all mankind."

The Iraqi delegate, Faisal Damoulji said that the Israel delegate should have spoken of the conditions which brought about the boycott. "The Israel delegate spoke of a vision of world cooperation, peace and prosperity. I wonder what place the million Arab refugees have in this vision. Were they in his mind?"

ORTEGA DEAD AT 72

MADRID, Tuesday (UP). — Jose Ortega y Gasset, Spanish philosopher and writer, died of cancer here today, aged 72. A leading thinker of contemporary Spain, he is probably best known abroad for his book, "The Revolt of the Masses."

Dulles to Discuss M.E. with Molotov

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (Reuter). The Middle East situation arising from Egypt's decision to buy arms from Czechoslovakia will be raised informally by the U.S. with Russia at next week's Geneva meeting of the Big Four Foreign Ministers.

This was announced today by Secretary of State Dulles who told a press conference here that he would discuss the situation with Mr. Molotov, even though the Middle East had not been placed on the agenda.

He pointed out that he had raised the question twice with the Soviet Foreign Minister in New York during the U.N. General Assembly meeting.

Mr. Dulles told Mr. Molotov then that deliveries of the arms would not contribute to the reduction of tensions in the Middle East. He added today that he had discussed it twice and that on the third occasion he might be more lucky.

No Conclusions

When asked to comment on Israel claims that under the 1950 Declaration the U.S. should send Israel enough arms to match the shipments which Egypt would be receiving from Czechoslovakia, Mr. Dulles replied he did not think that any certain conclusions could be drawn from the terms of the Declaration itself.

It was very difficult to appraise the value and significance of second-hand arms which Czechoslovakia was reported to be sending to Egypt. The actual value was not always easy to judge and the U.S. was not in a position to form any clear judgment as to what had taken place and how the military potential of the Egyptian armed forces would be built up, he said.

Speaking about the Geneva meeting, Mr. Dulles said he believed that the Foreign Ministers would make some progress on the three problems referred to them by the heads of government — German unity and European security, disarmament and East-West contacts.

Senators Should Have Stayed Home—'Times'

NEW YORK, Tuesday (Reuter). — "The New York Times" said today that the action in Cairo by four United States Senators who reportedly dropped money into a collection box to aid the purchase of Soviet arms for Egypt was "downright fantastic."

The newspaper said, "It is difficult to believe that Colonel Nasser is blind to the dangers to Egypt from an arms race sparked by the Russians and fed by Russian technicians inside Egypt.

"In this connection the reported action of four United States Senators in Cairo yesterday is downright fantastic. The money they gave will help Egypt pay for Soviet arms. If travelling American Senators have not any more judgment than this, they ought to stay at home."

Czechs Studying Litani Project

The Czechoslovak Legation in Beirut has asked the Lebanese Foreign Ministry for a copy of the Litani project tenders. Two Czech engineers who have been working in the Czech Pavilion at the Damascus Fair arrived in the Lebanese capital on October 11, and it was reported that their arrival was in connection with a study of terms for the Litani project bids.

In Damascus, the Russian trade delegation has temporarily broken off talks with the Syrian authorities until both sides "have a chance to study their positions." Meanwhile, the Syrians continued discussions with a Chinese trade mission.

(INA, NEABS)

JOHNSTON SAID LESS OPTIMISTIC ON PLAN

WASHINGTON, Tuesday (UP). —Mr. Eric Johnston reported today to Secretary of State Dulles on the outlook for the long-delayed $120m. project for developing the Jordan River Valley.

Advance reports here said that Mr. Johnston feels less optimistic than has been reported on the basis of his press conference in Rome on Saturday and his speech in New York last night.

U.N. DENIES CAIRO STORY OF SHOOTING

The Egyptian version of the shooting at the U.N. Observers in the Nitzana area on Sunday is certainly untrue, the U.N. spokesman told the Associated Press correspondent in Jerusalem yesterday. In fact, it will be recalled that Maj.-General E. L. M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization, on Monday cabled a report and protest to the U.N. Secretary General on the attack by Egyptians on two U.N. Observers in the Demilitarized Zone. The Egyptian story is that Israel troops had entered the Zone and crossed into Egypt accompanied by U.N. Observers. The U.N. spokesman emphasized that the observers were unaccompanied.

Reuter reported from Cairo yesterday that Egypt has complained to the Israel-Egyptian Mixed Armistice Commission that a white vehicle similar to those used by U.N. Observers is being used by Israel forces in the Nitzana zone. The announcement said that "Egyptian posts are therefore puzzled by the identity of the vehicles used by the U.N. and Israel."

Cairo Says Tito May Offer Arms

CAIRO, Tuesday (UP). — President Tito of Yugoslavia is to visit Egypt in mid-December, an official source said today. There was a possibility that the President would supply Egypt with arms if he is asked, in a deal similar to the recent one with Czechoslovakia, it was stated.

Premier Abdul Nasser extended the invitation to President Tito last year when the latter was returning home from a state visit to India.

Molotov Lauds Nasser As Defender of Peace

CAIRO, Tuesday (UP). — "The Soviet Union regards Abdul Nasser with admiration. He stands for world peace and defends it at every opportunity. He has refused to drag his beloved nation into military pacts which have no objective but war."

These remarks were attributed to the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov, in an interview with the New York correspondent of "Al Tahrir," the semi-official Cairo weekly.

Mr. Molotov was quoted as saying that the forthcoming Geneva conference of the Big Four Foreign Ministers "will not change our Middle East policy nor prompt us to interfere in the Czechoslovak-Egypt agreement, as it is based on the right of each of these countries to conduct a commercial exchange."

"Any Western pressure designed to obstruct friendly relations between Russia and Middle East countries will be totally ineffective," he declared.

The Soviet Ambassador here, Mr. Daniel Solod, conferred for more than an hour today with Abdul Nasser, but refused to comment on what took place. Asked by a reporter if it was true that Russia offered free economic aid to Egypt, the Ambassador replied, "Never heard about it."

After Mr. Solod's call on the Premier, the Czechoslovak Minister, Mr. Armost Karpisek, had a brief meeting with Abdul Nasser's assistant. He told reporters later that he "discussed current affairs."

Egypt, Syria Mass Troops on Border

By Our Military Reporter

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — News of troop concentrations along the Egyptian and Syrian borders has been reported for some time by border settlements. Although no comment has been obtained from official sources, the increased military movement is too obvious to pass unnoticed.

It may well be that the Egyptians and Syrians, (the latter have lately shown a dependence on the former in the anti-Israel campaign) have decided to put up a show of force on the borders, a short "Fantasiya" to boost their morale. It may have been caused by rumours in the British and American press that Israel was going to attack Egypt in a "preventive war" or perhaps the internal Arab scene is responsible. It is also anybody's guess whether the troops have orders to prepare for a "preventive war" the other way round. If they have, one wonders why Egypt did not start a war close on the heels of the murderous Fedayeen incursions, when Egyptian public opinion was eager with warlike intent.

In any case, Egyptian troops are showing undue nervousness; they cannot even claim colour blindness for firing on a white vehicle near the border.

SYRIAN SNIPERS WOUND GARDENER

TIBERIAS, Tuesday. — Syrian snipers wounded Yosef Reuven Pinhas, 27, of Tiberias while he was at work in the Kibbutz Ha'on vegetable garden at 9 o'clock this morning. He was brought to Poriah Hospital here.

A group of labourers was working in the *kibbutz* garden this morning when the Syrians opened fire from their positions, about 500 metres distant. Pinhas was hit in his left hand. U.N. Observers and Israel representatives of the Israel-Syrian M.A.C. arrived later to investigate the shooting.

Syrian positions today opened fire on an Israel unit patrolling along the Jordan River bank, the Army spokesman announced. The Israel patrol returned the fire and the exchange continued for about five minutes. There were no casualties.

A Jordanian infiltrator was killed yesterday morning when an Israel patrol opened fire on a gang who stole a cow and a goat in the vicinity of Nitzaneh Oz across the border from Tulkarm, the Army spokesman announced. The dead man was dressed in khaki and a live grenade was found in his pocket.

Two Jordanians apparently were wounded on Monday when an Israel patrol opened fire on a group of infiltrators on the western bank of the Jordan in the vicinity of Tirat Zvi. They fled when the patrol approached.

Prime Minister Appeals for Arms; Security Treaty Is No Substitute

Foreign Affairs Debate in Knesset

By ARYAH RUBINSTEIN, Jerusalem Post Knesset Reporter

Israel's primary need today was arms — arms in quantity, of quality, and cheap — Prime Minister Sharett told the Knesset yesterday. Opening the foreign policy debate, which will be continued today and probably next Monday too, he declared that faced with the alarming increase in the armed power of Egypt, Israel would not hesitate to obtain arms from any possible source.

Mr. Sharett said that the change which had taken place in recent weeks had invested with additional urgency Israel's need for a security pact to meet the strengthening of the offensive potential of Egypt. But he emphasized that a security pact is no substitute for arms, and concluded with an appeal to the world for "Arms for Israel."

SHARETT

"What is happening around us does not mean for us a choice between a little less or a little more security," the Prime Minister asserted. "The alternative might be immeasurably graver than that. It is liable to lead us to fairly far-reaching conclusions... Above all, it enjoins upon our people in Israel alertness, unity and a persevering, well-planned effort to enhance our economic consolidation and defensive capacity."

Ridiculing the attempts of both the Czechoslovak and Egyptian Governments to describe the sale of arms as a purely commercial deal, Mr. Sharett contrasted the testimonials to Abdul Nasser's peaceful intentions bestowed by "Rude Pravo," Prague's official organ, ("...the peace-loving policy of the Arab States is well-known,...") and the bellicose statements of the Egyptian Premier himself.

But the Prime Minister made it clear that it was not the Soviet Union alone that Israel blamed for the recent turn of events. In London and Washington, he stated, the myth has been fostered of the new, enlightened regime in Egypt entitled to concessions without conditions. And the Western Powers were the first in the Middle East to try to bribe wavering regimes with military assistance.

As to the relative strength of Israel and the Arab nations, Mr. Sharett said that the regular armies and the reserves of the Arab States were more than twice as large as ours. The military budgets of Egypt Syria, the Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia together amount to £140m. a year, or IL700m., while Israel's entire budget — ordinary and development, including the defence budget — amounts to IL631m. The military budget of Egypt alone was almost equal to the entire Israel Budget.

(Text of Address on Page 2)

In the debate which followed, all speakers but the Communist denounced the sale of Czech arms to Egypt and agreed that Israel was confronted with a serious threat to its existence. Six hours have been allotted to the debate.

Out of Gaza

Mr. Menahem Begin (Herut), who followed the Prime Minister, began by attacking the recent Middle East speech of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, and added that it was hypocritical of Washington to express alarm over the Czech-Egypt arms deal, since the balance of power in the Middle East had been upset previously — when Britain sent the first Centurion tanks to Egypt and when the U.S. agreed to send $100m. worth of arms to Iraq.

The U.S. and the Soviet Union had demonstrated by their shipments of arms to Arab States that they don't care if Israel is destroyed. The Herut leader went on to recomend a military operation to drive the Egyptians out of the Gaza Strip:

We say frankly and simply: we must perform operations to prevent the war of obligation. And if Egypt is getting more and more powerful, and in only a few years it will be many times stronger than us in Stalins and Centurions, then first of all we must eject the Egyptian invader from Eretz Yisrael so that he cannot strengthen his base of attack near our homes and children.

The General Zionist speaker, Mr. Elimelech Rimalt, criticized Mr. Sharett's statement as lacking in conclusions. The Government should sound the alarm and mobilize the nation in preparation for what is to come. This would convince the West more than words and declarations. Instead, partisan strife was continuing as usual, and nothing was being done to change the course of events. Mr. Rimalt wondered what kind of foreign policy a Left Government would agree on, and whether Mapai would have to rely on support from the Opposition to put through its own policy. He urged the floating of a popular loan for the purchase of arms, as well as the cutting of all non-military Government expenditure.

Defensive War

Mr. Meir Argov (Mapai), like Mr. Sharett, said that we would accept arms from any source, but he added that if arms were not forthcoming, "a situation might be created that is liable to force Israel into a defensive war." It would no longer be possible for the people to go on living as if nothing had happened. "We must act as if under siege and subordinate everything to the needs of security."

Charging that the country's political line had never been clear, Mr. Itzhak Raphael (Hapoel Hamizrahi) said that the "Government of the Left" which was about to arise would in essence have no political path. Our situation was dangerous and required an active, clear policy. This could be implemented only by a broad national Government, which would enjoy the confidence of the majority of the nation in Israel and the Diaspora.

Israel's struggle today was a political one with both the Western and the Eastern Powers, Mr. Itzhak Ben-Aharon (Ahdut Ha'avoda) declared. The country had emerged badly hurt because of the West's discriminatory policy in this area, he said. About the Czechoslovak action in supplying arms to a nation whose declared purpose was to destroy a peace-loving nation, there could be no two opinions — it must be protested and denounced. This was not only a struggle for Israel's existence, Mr. Ben-Aharon said; it was a just and decisive battle for regional and world peace.

Mapam's speaker, Mr. Israel Barzilai, accused Herut of welcoming the arms sale to Egypt to furnish Israel with an excellent excuse for starting a preventive war.

It was Washington's attempt to turn the Middle East into an American sphere of influence that increased tension in this region. And who could believe that the U.S. was really concerned over the recent turn of events?

But while American statesmen had no moral right to object to the Czech arms deal, those in Israel did. The Soviet bloc had the right to defend itself against American attempts to set up bases in the Middle East, but this did not give it the right to strengthen aggressors, Mr. Barzilai asserted.

Israel should give up its vain efforts to secure a military alliance with the U.S., he urged. It should instead, take an example from such countries as Austria and Burma and adopt a neutral policy towards both East and West.

Rabbi I. M. Levin (Agudat Yisrael) warned against a preventive war, even though it was difficult to stand by and watch our enemies gain in strength.

The final speaker last night was the only one who thought that the sale of arms to Egypt would further peace in the Middle East, — Miss Esther Wilenska (Communist). She called the transaction a commercial agreement for Egyptian self-defence against imperialistic pressure.

Israel too could receive arms from the Soviet bloc, if it would follow Egypt's example, Miss Wilenska continued amid considerable heckling, and declare its independence from military alliances.

The President and Mrs Ben-Zvi were present during Mr. Sharett's statement.

TRUMAN'S STORY

In Thursday's instalment, the Western Allies' demand of better treatment for Italy comes up against Stalin's demand that Eastern Europe be considered in the same category.

Today's instalment: Getting Nowhere Fast.

★

Read the excerpts from Truman's Memoirs appearing in The Jerusalem Post.

DOLPHIN Diary

DOLPHIN HOUSE
HOTEL & COUNTRY CLUB
SHAVEI ZION
THE VACATION & TOURING CENTRE
FOR HAIFA & GALILEE

... FAREWELL DAY at THE DOLPHIN is on Monday, the last day of October, ... to mark the end of our most successful season, anyone who arrives at THE DOLPHIN on or before Tuesday, October 25 and stays till Sunday the 30th, will be our guest on FAREWELL DAY *free of charge* (accommodation and food) from Sunday, October 30, before dinner until Monday, October 31 after lunch.

.... a minimum 5-daystay at THE DOLPHIN costs IL75 all inclusive (Full board with afternoon tea, all charges, service and taxes).

... THE DOLPHIN FAREWELL PARTY will be held on Friday evening, October 28.

WHO MISSED THE DOLPHIN MISSED THE BEST

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Social & Personal

President Ben-Zvi on Monday received the Minister of Transport, Mr. Z. Aranne.

The President yesterday received Mr. Joseph Linton, the Israel Minister in Japan. He also received Mr. John Shaftesley, Editor of the London "Jewish Chronicle," and Mrs. Shaftesley.

The President yesterday entertained Dr. B. Z. Gat and his family on the occasion of the Bar Mitzvah of Dr. Gat's son, Dan, as a gesture of gratitude for their having presented a library to the children of Kfar Noga, in the Lachish Area, in lieu of a celebration.

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Mr. John W. Nicholls, the British Ambassador, was present last night at a meeting at the Z.O.A. House of the Israel Bar Association which was addressed by the Australian Minister, Mr. Bertram C. Ballard, on the "Constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia."

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ARRIVALS: Mr. Berl Locker, M.K., Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, and Mrs. Locker, from Europe, where they both received medical treatment, in the s.s. Jerusalem; Mr. Avigdor Shoham, former Israel Consul in Zurich, for consultations, before leaving to take up his new post as Charge d'Affaires of the Israel Legation in Helsinki; Mr. V. Louda, to take up his post as Second Secretary to the Czechoslovak Legation; Mr. and Mrs. Jackman, of Hamilton, Ohio, Mrs. Edith Choate Young and Mr. Peter Kubicek, of London, travel agents, from the A.S.T.A. convention in Lausanne, for a one-week stay as guests of the Government Tourist Office, to investigate the possibilities of encouraging tourism to Israel; Mr. Frank Webber, Mr. Allan George, Mr. J. Stenton Robbins, Mr. Norman Clementis and Mr. A. Simons, American travel and tourist experts, to advise the Government Tourist Office; Mr. M. Alman, managing Director of "Amcor," from a business trip to Paris; Mme Hanna Rovina, of the Habima Company, in the s.s. Jerusalem; the St. Clair-Day American dancing troupe, for a number of appearances in this country, after permances in Cairo; Mr. Y. Efter, General Manager of Hamashbir Hamerkazi, from a business visit to the U.S., and after attending a meeting of the Central Committee of the International Cooperative Organization in Basel; Mr. L. Istorik, a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank Leumi, from London, (staying at the Sharon Hotel).

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DEPARTURES: Lord Silkin, P.C., President of the Technion Society of Great Britain, and Lady Silkin, after a two-week visit as guests of the Technion; Mr. B. Von Bahr, S.A.S. representative in Israel, and Mr. S. Michaeli, Manager of the Aviation Department of Messrs. Dizengoff Ltd., for Stockholm; Mrs. Florence Kert, Honorary Vice-President of the Canadian WIZO, after a three-month stay.

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A farewell reception for a delegation of 25 Jewish National Fund leaders from Great Britain and Ireland was held at the Sharon Hotel yesterday.

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Mr H.H. Fraser, Chairman of H.H. Fraser & Associates (P.T.Y.) Ltd., the South African firm of industrial consultants and efficiency engineers, has arrived in Israel for a survey of his company's activities.

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Mr. Moshe Berman is to speak on International Radio Communication at the Herzliya-Kfar Shmaryahu Rotary Club tonight, at the Sharon Hotel at 8.15 on the occasion of the World Fellowship Week.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

322, 340, 31.3 & 42.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.00, 6.15, 9.30 & 11.00 p.m. **Arabic Programme (including News):** 5 a.m., 1.15 & 6.30 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.30 Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Morning Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon": George Ulmer. (R). 12.30 "From the Concert Hall" (R). Mozart: "Cassation" in B flat major; K. 99. Grieg: Piano Concerto in A-minor op. 16. 1.45 Break for Music, Fritz Kreisler. (R). 3.30 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Oriental Music (R). 4.15 Siesta. 4.45 Cello Recital: De Fesch: Sonata in D-minor, De Falla: Spanish Folk Suite, presented by Nathan Almosino, Arie Sachs at the piano. 5.15 The Consumer. 5.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 Folklore. 7.02 Chess Match between kibbutzim. 7.25 Cantoral Requests. 7.30 Literature Corner. 8.15 Bible Reading. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Information Please. 9.30 Light Music. 9.45 Requests: Des Pres: "Psalm 50"; Mozart: Great Mass in C-minor K. 427. 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

407, 466, 225, 216, 43.9 & 33.5 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.15, p.m. **French News:** 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.3, 34.9 & 469 M.): 6.15 p.m. Programme for Yemenites. 6.30 French. 7.00 Yiddish. 7.30 Ladino. 8.00 Hebrew Lessons for Ulpanim. 8.15 Close Down. 8.45 Rumanian. 9.00 Hungarian. 9.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.3 M.): (South Africa Programme): 6.30 p.m. News. 6.40 "My Job." 6.45 "Calling South Africa." 7.00 Hebrew Lesson Advanced.

11.15 p.m. News. 11.25 "My Job." 11.30 Your Record Requests. 11.45 The Week's News.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.8, 216, 225 & 228 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Recital: Enrique Jorda. 7.00 Requests. 7.30 Tomorrow's "Bamahane." 8.00 Musical Key. 8.30 News. 8.40 Folk Songs. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (16.79, 19.42, 16.96, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News. News Talk. Youth Magazine.

TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER'S ADDRESS TO KNESSET YESTERDAY

The Knesset yesterday resumed its normal sessions after a recess during which there occurred a number of events of the deepest significance — some of a grave and threatening nature — affecting Israel's security and foreign relations. We have passed through a period of bloody attacks along our borders and within our territory. We cannot know whether that phase has reached its end.

An address by the Secretary of State of the United States, dealing with a number of the basic problems on our political agenda, has required our concentrated study and reaction. The prolonged negotiations, with American mediation, on a regional water plan for us and our neighbours, have passed through a further laborious stage and reached the threshold of decision. And finally and most significantly, there has taken place in the Middle East a development which confronts us with the distressing prospect of the accrual to the strongest state among our adversaries of a far-reaching military advantage which treatens us with dangers the like of which we have not known since our War of Independence.

In my brief remarks to the Knesset a week ago I said that these subjects demanded the immediate and earnest attention of the House. Allow me now, before entering upon my report, to express the sincere hope that the discussion in the House will be balanced and responsible, characterized by an earnest desire to reach among us the greatest possible degree of harmony and unity in both word and deed.

The renewal of Egyptian aggressive actions along the Gaza strip jeopardized the security of our settlements in that border area and deeper in the country. The Egyptians resorted to the odious tactic of sending gangs deep into Israel to commit acts of murder and destruction. Vigorous reaction became imperative and the Defence Army of Israel struck against one of the nests of the gangsters. With the cessation, however, of attacks in the south, similar gangs began to operate in the northern sections of the country.

According to information in our possession, these too were organized primarily on the criminal initiative of Egypt, assisted by other Arab factors, particularly Syria. We must once more warn Egypt that it will be considered liable for the continuation of such murderous activities, though this warning in no way absolves from responsibility those other Arab countries bound by the Armistice Agreements to prevent the penetration into Israel from their territory of armed forces.

The Army of Israel and our Border Police stand on watch, and are alert and vigilant. Meanwhile the Egyptian acts of lawlessness in the frontier zone along the Sinai border forced us to create certain physical facts. The situation in that region was restored to normal, though it has apparently again deteriorated.

If Egypt proposes once more to disregard the obligations it has recently undertaken, we reserve to ourselves the freedom to act in accordance with the requirements of the situation.

In relation to all these questions we are anxious to act in full cooperation with the competent organs of the U.N. in accordance with the Armistice Agreements. But we shall insist upon bilateral fidelity to these agreements, and will not agree to their being observed by one side, while the other side feels free to violate them at will.

A most conspicuous violation of the Armistice Agreements is implicit in the recent Egyptian regulations regarding entry into the Gulf of Eilat (Aqaba) aimed at obstructing the passage of Israel ships to the southern harbour of our country. These regulations are in contravention not only of the Armistice Agreement, but of resolutions of the Security Council and of principles of international law relating to the freedom of shipping in open waters and in straits between seas. Here, too, we reserve for ourselves full feedom of action at the time and in the manner we shall find suitable.

Reply to Dulles: No Unilateral Concessions

At the very time that Egyptian aggressiveness was renewed, Mr. Dulles addressed the Council for Foreign Relations in New York.

The Government of Israel has studied this address with all the earnestness which its authorship and content commanded. I have had the opportunity to give public expression to our initial reactions, pointing to both the positive and the negative aspects of the address.

In comparison to various earlier definitions of American policy, this statement evidenced a fuller understanding of Israel's unique problems. Primarily, it aimed at achieving an agreed peace settlement between Israel and its neighbours; at setting up barriers to mutual aggression in the region through a system of security pacts; at preventing an arms race and thus liberating national resources for development purposes.

At the same time, the speech contained pronouncements which raised much misgiving, and called for fundamental clarification.

In discussing the question of the Arab refugees, the Secretary of State reverted to the solution, among others, of repatriation in Israel, even though he did not particularly emphasize this demand and indeed stressed the test of its feasibility.

The main solution advocated by Mr. Dulles was resettlement of the refugees in the neighbouring countries. On the basis of Israel's standing pledge to pay compensation for abandoned lands, Mr. Dulles announced his Government's readiness to participate in a loan which would enable Israel to carry out its undertaking. However, implicit in Mr. Dulles' remarks was the assumption that the process of paying compensation could be implemented while at the same time the Arab states, which in one way or another would benefit thereby, continued to inflict serious financial losses on Israel by boycott and blockade. Nor did Mr. Dulles' remarks include any reference to the question of the fate in store for the property abandoned in Arab countries by the large numbers of Jews who emigrated to Israel.

The section of Mr. Dulles' address which has aroused most opposition on our part is that dealing with boundaries. Earlier in the speech he referred to the territory of Israel as "the territory that is now occupied by Israel," as if to indicate that the matter was still pending and that Israel's sovereign rights over its territory could still be called in question.

In the passage devoted to boundaries Mr. Dulles referred to conflicting territorial claims, each of which, as he put it, "may seem to have merit." He suggested further that some areas are of no vital importance to their owners, but have merely "acquired a sentimental significance."

Mr. Dulles finally expressed the view that since the existing boundary lines are temporary and have not been finally determined, they cannot properly serve as the basis for a security pledge, and that only when they have been suitably corrected can their stability and protection be guaranteed by treaties.

These statements might well be interpreted as aiming at the contraction of Israel's territory in order to satisfy the expansive ambitions of the Arabs, particularly in the Negev including Eilat.

We reasserted in unequivocal terms that Israel was determined to preserve its territorial integrity from Dan to Eilat and that no unilateral concessions on its part were even conceivable.

Why do I specify "unilateral"? because in drawing up peace treaties and even in the process of implementing armistice agreements, it is possible to consider such slight border adjustments as might prove acceptable and mutually beneficial to both sides.

We differed from Mr. Dulles however, on the question as to whether the time was now ripe for an agreement of this kind. Moreover, it seemed to us that there was an implicit contradiction in his thesis regarding the dependence of security treaties on frontier corrections. If, as Mr. Dulles stated, the fears of mutual aggression prevailing in the area call for security treaties, surely they should at the outset guarantee the stability of the existing border lines.

On the other hand, if no guarantee is to be given for the preservation of the existing lines on the ground that these have not been finally determined, then the fear of aggression remains unchanged and any public affirmation of its existence, unaccompanied by a remedy, must of necessity only aggravate the situation.

In discussions with representatives of the United States Government it was explained that there had been no intention on its part to expect from Israel unilateral territorial concessions, whether in the Negev or in any other area, nor was there any idea of far-reaching alterations in the existing frontiers, but only that of minor mutual border rectifications aimed at eliminating potential points of friction and trouble.

A similar explanation was also received from the British Government, which, as will be recalled, identified itself with Mr. Dulles' statement. But even these explanations, intended as they were to allay serious fears, did not convince us of the practicability or logic of this request for border rectifications at the present stage, particularly in the context of a plan for security treaties. I have said "request" and not "condition," because in the conversations with United States representatives no confirmation was gleaned of the assumption that in his speech Mr. Dulles intended to set the frontier adjustments as an indispensable condition to a security treaty.

Johnston Plan: Next Season is Time Limit

The Secretary of State set special emphasis on the readiness of the President of the United States — to whom I should like to take this opportunity of wishing on the part of the Government of Israel and of you all a speedy and complete recovery — to recommend contribution to the realization of water development and irrigation projects in the countries of the Middle East.

This is one of the assumptions on which Ambassador Eric Johnston as President Eisenhower's special envoy has for the last two years been pursuing the negotiations on an inter-state water settlement between us and the neighbouring countries. Mr. Johnston visited us some days ago for the fourth time and on his departure stated — and we have no reason to question his statement — that the gap between Israel and the Arab states on the distribution of the water has been greatly narrowed.

This is an advance which has been achieved by considerable effort and should by no means be disparaged. Nevertheless, it is apparently a fact that Mr. Johnston has not yet secured an agreement in principle from the Arab Governments concerned to enter into a water arrangement to which Israel is a party, whatever the water distribution plan on which it is ultimately based.

The Government of Israel has been extremely patient in order to give the Special Envoy of the President of the United States every conceivable chance to carry out his task of bringing the parties to an accord on one of the principal elements of their economic development. But the patience of Israel is by no means inexhaustible. As before, we favour an agreed arrangement between countries which fate has brought together as having stakes in the same water sources.

On the other hand, we are not prepared to forgo indefinitely the realization of vital development projects based upon our own rights, until the other side is ready to cooperate, with or without intermediaries.

The Government earnestly hopes that the fate of the plan which has been the subject of these negotiations will finally be decided, for good or ill, by the beginning of the coming work season. In other words, it is our firm hope that whichever way the decision goes, the work in which we are so vitally interested will be renewed in that season, and carried on without interruption.

Shadow of Egyptian-Czech Arms Deal

And now, honoured members of the Knesset, I come to the very serious event which occurred some three weeks ago and which has cast a deep shadow on the entire scene of the State's foreign and defence affairs. I refer to the agreement between the ruler of Egypt and the Czechoslovak Government — which from a political and military standpoint implies the linking up between Egypt and the entire Soviet Bloc — for the supply of heavy and modern arms to Egypt, by all accounts in very considerable quantities.

This departure is liable to bring about a revolutionary and ominous change in Israel's security situation.

Both parties attempted to describe the arrangement as a purely commercial deal — perfectly simple and legitimate. Both parties went on to explain that the arms were merely intended to satisfy the defence needs of a free and sovereign state. Neither of the parties ignored Israel or pretended that the arms were not destined to be used against her.

Both sought to justify this great addition to Egyptian arms with the argument that they were to enable a handicapped Egypt to attain to Israel's level of armament. We heard Colonel Nasser tell wild and fantastic tales about the hoards of arms that Israel had obtained from various sources while in the official organ of the Czechoslovak Government "Rude Pravo" we read:

> Nor is it possible to ignore the growing tension on the borders of Israel and its Arab neighbours and the continued arming of Israel with weapons from the United States, Britain and France. This arouses the Arab States' concern for their own security.

The mouthpiece of the Czech regime did not rest satisfied with this warning about the dangers threatening the many and vast Arab States from small and solitary Israel. It took good care to give to the Arab States in general and to Egypt in particular a testimonial of rectitude drawn up in the best style of the World Peace Movement. It runs as follows:

> The peace-loving policy of the Arab States is well known. Egypt in particular is advancing towards the strengthening of its political independence and its economic development, and is pursuing a policy of international cooperation and calm. The Egyptian Government's striving to raise the level of its army must be seen as no more than a legitimate desire to raise a national army appropriate to its weight and standing in the Middle East such as would ensure its sovereignty and security.

At this point Prague and Cairo cease to prophesy in the same style. The Egyptian leader is not afraid to formulate for himself a certificate of good behaviour completely different from that bestowed upon him by the paper named "Red Justice" ("Rude Pravo").

Here is his pledge of dedication to peace as made in a statement to an Egyptian paper:

> It is utterly inconceivable that Egypt should ever consider peace with Israel or even think of recognising it.

And in another statement:

> The problem of Palestine will not be solved and there will be no peace between us and the Jews so long as even the slightest right of the Arabs of that country is controlled by the enemy. A man can forget everything except blood, vengeance and honour.

And in another paper:

> The Arabs consider Israel an artificial state which has to be annihilated.

And in one of his speeches:

> Israel is a sword suspended over us, over our freedom and honour. Never will we negotiate with Israel.

And here is his remarkable contribution to international cooperation and calm: the Egyptian Press and the Cairo radio have been carrying on a veritable campaign of glorification and hero worship in honour of the murderous Egyptian gangs. The Government's official radio mouthpiece calls out:

> The Arab peoples will cleanse Palestine. Hold your tears in readiness, Israel, for the day of your annihilation: henceforth there are to be no complaints and protests, deliberations and negotiations, but only the army and the use of force.

Yet another clarion call from the same bugle:

> We cannot but be in a state of war with Israel. This impels us to mobilise all Arab resources for its final liquidation. We ask that our production should be military production and meet our war needs. We want all our newspapers and radio stations to proclaim the total mobilisation of forces for the liberation of Palestine.

And only a few days ago we heard the ruler of Egypt speak in terms so familiar to us from other sources:

> The Arab States stand as one bloc in the face of World Zionist machinations and Jewish wealth. They would prefer cooperation with the West, but America's subjection to the rule of Zionist organizations has made this cooperation impossible and has compelled Egypt to depend on arms supplies from Czechoslovakia in order to defend herself and to save the Arab world.

Can the nature of its new partner be unknown to the Soviet Government, which is undoubtably the source of inspiration for this so-called commercial transaction between Egypt and Czechoslovakia?

Did not its delegates at the present session of the United Nations Assembly listen to the speech of hatred, poison and war-mongering delivered by the Egyptian Foreign Minister?

Or is the U.S.S.R. unaware of the patent fact that Israel offers peace, while Egypt seeks war and thirsts for vengeance?

Does it not realize that to supply plentiful and heavy armaments to Egypt means letting loose a war of destruction against Israel?

How does the U.S.S.R. justify the sale of such quantities of such weapons to this Egypt?

What is all this about a financial transaction, cotton and rice, modest means of self-defence and all the other whitewash of which the statement of the TASS agency is compounded?

This Soviet initiative in the strife-torn Middle East, this so dangerous disturbance of the balance of armed forces, this vehement spur to the arms race, the giving of free rein to fierce, aggressive instincts — what relation does all this bear to the policy of international tension, progressive disarmament and a gradual working towards a stable world peace which the U.S.S.R. at present avows?

Responsibility of Britain and United States

But not only does the Soviet Union bear the brunt of Israel's accusations. We must again affirm that regardless of the motives and considerations, national or of world import, which shape the policy of each of the world's powers, for us the decisive point and the one which determines our attitude towards each world power, is the extent to which its policy and actions ensure or imperil, reinforce or undermine, the existence and security of Israel.

In this respect a heavy and primary responsibility rests with the Western Powers. In London and in Washington the myth has been fostered of the new, enlightened regime in Egypt, the strong man who stands at its head and the danger of Egypt's return to chaos should he fall.

In Washington and London a policy has been developed of free and unrequited concessions to this Egyptian regime, of satisfying its claims and according it assistance without, Heaven forbid, making them conditional upon peace with Israel or even the removal of the sea blockade, the illegality of which is so flagrantly obvious and which is tantamount to international piracy.

The Western Powers were the first in the Middle East to try to bribe wavering regimes with military assistance and to bolster up the position of every ruling military caste with arms supplies. Some of these trends have since been abandoned but the fact remains that they were initiated.

Is it to be wondered at, if the conclusion has been drawn from all this that it is possible and worthwhile to speculate on one's inflated values and raise one's price by spurring on competition?

There is no certainty that the deplorable policy of the past will not continue in the future and lead as before, consciously or unconsciously, to the sacrificing of Israel.

Arabs Are Twice as Strong as Israel

What is the truth about the relative strength of Israel and the Arab nations which surround her, which maintain a state of war against her and which are constantly vowing to wipe her off the face of the earth?

The truth is that the strength in military manpower of the Arab States — that is to say their regular armies and the reserves — is more than twice greater than our own, and this while taking into account that in an emergency we undertake a full mobilization, while they only raise troops subject to normal military service.

The truth is that the military budgets of Egypt, Syria, the Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Saudi Arabia amount to £140m. annually together or IL700m., while Israel's entire budget — ordinary and development, including the defence budget — amounts to IL631m. The military budget of Egypt alone is almost equal to the entire budget of Israel.

The truth is that Egypt's army alone is superior to the Israel Defence Force in all categories of heavy weapons for use on land, sea and in the air.

The truth is that there are Arab States which possess heavy arms which we do not have — they are sold to them, but not to us.

Our strength indeed is in quality — in the morale of the Army, its organizational and technical superiority. But quality, even the highest, can never serve as a full substitute for a vast quantitative advantage.

Since the establishment of the State we have been under the threat of the widening gap between the military power of the Arab States and that of our own Army — which also is growing, which improves consistently, which progresses in equipment and fighting capacity, but which necessarily lags behind quantitatively as regards both manpower and weapons.

That is why our cry has always been: No arms race! No supply of any weapons whatever to states which maintain war, which plot war, which flatly refuse to make peace. And something in this direction has been achieved.

But faced with an alarming and decisive increase — in the immediate future and the coming few years — in the armed power of Egypt, our first demand is — arms! Arms in quantity, of quality — and cheaply! This claim is directed first and foremost towards the Great Powers who undertook publicly to keep the military balance between us and the States who are hostile to us.

The supply of arms, whether by gift or sale, and particularly where heavy and modern equipment is concerned, constitutes a political fact. But above all it is a military and security factor. From this viewpoint what causes us concern in the Egyptian-Czech transaction is the quantity and quality of the armaments which are being transferred, rather than their origin.

The supply of arms by Czechoslovakia to Egypt is dangerous because it flows to an Egypt which is hostile to us. The same applies to the American arms which are at present being supplied to Iraq or to arms of any power which may at any future time be supplied to Syria. These countries are hostile towards us and their arms are liable to be used against us. It is our position that arms must not be given or sold to states which do not seek peace — states whose declared and real policies are war.

Thus it is our stand that there is a duty and an obligation to sell or to grant arms to that state which offers peace — but which is compelled to defend itself as against neighbours who deny it peace and conspire aggression against it.

And because the obtaining of arms is for us an imperative, military and defensive necessity — that is to say a first essential for existence — we will not hesitate to obtain them from every possible source.

Security Pact

However, not only arms are needed by us. The change which has taken place in these weeks and which is pregnant with grave implications has invested with additional urgency Israel's need for a security pact — not for one dependant on a parallel agreement with Egypt, but a defence agreement made with Israel to meet the strengthening of the offensive potential of Egypt.

The defence pact which we need is not directed and cannot be directed at aggression against any other power. It is designed to serve as one of the basic pillars of our defence against aggression. Therefore such a pact is justified and vital. It can be justified to every power which is in a position to conclude such an agreement, and yet would withhold lest it complicate its position in relation to states. It can be likewise justified to any power that is liable to stigmatize it on the false pretence that it is aimed against her.

Mr. Dulles said in his speech that the security pact which America would sign, should she do so, would be open to the participation of other powers and could come under the auspices of the United Nations. For us a security pact with the United States is especially important — for a long time we have considered ourselves entitled to it — and now all the more.

But just as I have emphasized our need for a security pact in addition to the supply of arms, I must stress even more emphatically that no security pact is a substitute for arms. With all the importance attaching to a security pact with the United States, (and who knows whether it will materialize), not in this alone lies our salvation.

The capacity for defence when war breaks out, the ability to deter the enemy from attack and so to avoid war, depends first and foremost upon the military strength of the one who is the target of aggression. So it has always been everywhere. So it particularly is in the case of Israel at the present state.

What is happening around us does not mean that we are faced with a choice of a little less or a little more security. The alternative might be immeasurably graver than that. It is liable to lead us to fairly far-reaching conclusions. It also imposes upon us cool judgment and a firm inner balance.

Above all it enjoins upon our people in Israel alertness, unity and a persevering well-planned effort to enhance our economic consolidation and defensive capacity.

At this hour, from this House, from this city of Jerusalem let the call go out to all Israel citizens, to the Jewish people in its dispersion and to the whole world — arms for Israel!

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 6.30 and 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: Purple Mask.
EDEN: The Twelve Men. Also today at 10.30 a.m.
EDISON: Lucky Me. 2nd week.
ORGIL: Vera Cruz. 3rd week.
STUDIO: Duel in the Sun.
ORION: Untamed.
ORNA: Ann. 3rd week.
RON: "Chi e senza Peccato."
ZION HALL: The Caddy.
TEL OR: This is My Love.

TEL AVIV

ALLENBY: Desirée. 3rd week.
ARMON DAVID: "Le Rouge et le Noir."
CHEN: Knock on Wood. 6th week.
ESTHER: 7 Brides for 7 Brothers. 3rd week.
MOGRABI: "Le Rage au Corps." 3rd week.
OPHIR: "La Romana". 2nd week.
ORION: The Barefoot Contessa.
TAMAR: Unmarried Mothers. 7th week. Matinees: "Disparue a Rio", continuous from 9.45 a.m. Last show at 3.45 p.m.
YARON: The Story of Robin Hood.
ZAMIR: Secrets d'Alcove. Mats.: The Iron Mistress.

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: That Lady.
ORLY: Portrait of Jennie.
ORION: Tanganyika.
ATZMON: Betrayed.
PEER: The Caine Mutiny. 2nd week.
GAL OR: City of Bad Men. 2nd week. Matinees: Illegal Entry.
ARMON: "Avant le Déluge." 2nd week.
EN DOR: Torch Song.

Notices to the Public

MINISTRY OF POSTS
(POSTS, TELEPHONES, TELEGRAPHS AND RADIO)
TENDER NO.41/55

Tenders are invited for the supply of locally manufactured plastic insulated copper wire as specified below:

Quantity metres	Description
250,000	One pair flat white plastic insulated 0.65 mm. diameter tinned high conductivity copper wire.
250,000	One pair flat white plastic insulated 0.65 mm. diameter high conductivity wire.
100,000	One pair cross connection, twisted, plastic insulated 0.65 mm. diameter tinned high conductivity copper wire, both wires differently coloured.
100,000	One pair cross connection, twisted, plastic insulated 0.65 mm. diameter high conductivity copper wire. Both wires differently coloured.
250,000	Wire PBJ plastic insulated 1.27/3.20 mm. diameter. The wire will be supplied to the manufacturer.

Tender forms, specifications and drawings can be obtained from Director of Engineering Services, Ministry of Posts, G.P.O. Building, Jerusalem, or from the Director of Acquisition Division, P.T.T. & R., Tel Aviv, Abu Kebir.

The tender must be accompanied by a letter of guarantee or a cheque from a recognized bank amounting to 10% of the amount of the quotation, which will serve as a guarantee of good faith.

Tenders must indicate the dates of delivery in their quotations.

A certificate to the effect that the contractor has fulfilled his obligations as regards income tax is to be enclosed with the tender.

Tenders accompanied by the guarantee must be addressed to the Director General, Ministry of Posts, Jerusalem in double envelopes. The inner envelope is to be superscribed "Secret — Tender for supply of Plastic Insulated Wire." Tenders not submitted in the above manner will not be considered.

Tenders must be submitted not later than October 31, 1955.

The Director General of the Ministry of Posts is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender nor to order the entire quantity from a single contractor.

Tenders by telegraph will not be accepted.

DIRECTOR GENERAL
MINISTRY OF POSTS

Where to go

JERUSALEM

Your Lunch and Dinner at Hesse's Restaurant, Jerusalem, Tel. 4130. Excellent food and service. Oldest establishment in Israel.

★ **Exhibitions:** —

1) Two Thousand Years of Chinese Painting, 2) French Paintings of the 20th Century, 3) Contemporary American Prints. Exhibit of the Month: A Khorosan bronze Kettle of the 12th Century. Bezalel Museum, 9-1, 2-5.

Applied Art, works by members of Kibbutz Hazore'a and Kibbutz Ein Hashofet, 2) Ceramics by Nelly Pollack, 3) Embroidered pictures by Rosa Feige, 4) Watercolours by Joseph Kossonogi, 5) Drawings by I. Aschheim, 6) "Maskit," Carpet and Jewellery work. Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.

"Conquest of the Desert" permanent Exhibition on the grounds of the Jerusalem Convention Centre, 10-1, 4-6.

★ **Tours:** — Hebrew University conducted tour New Administration Building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

★ **Film Show:** — Keren Hayesod, for tourists and visitors, 11.30 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibition:**— Latest paintings by Israel Paldi. New acquisitions by the Museum. Tel Aviv Museum, 10-1, 4-7; Fridays and Saturdays, 10-1.

★ **Theatre:** — Chamber Theatre, "The Rain-Maker," Mograbi Hall, 8.30 p.m.

Chamber Theatre, "The Lady of the Manor," New Chamber Theatre, 8.30 p.m.

Dzigan & Szumacher, "Na Dir Un Wein Nischt," Ohel Shem, 8.30

Habimah "Henry the Fourth" Habimah, 8.30 p.m. (Sold out).

★ **Tourist Service:** — Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcomes You. 9.30—1.30; 3—10.30 p.m.

ACCADIA BEACH

★ **Entertainment:** — Dine at the Accadia Grand Hotel —Dancing daily at 5 and 9 p.m. on Israel's most beautiful terrace.

RAMAT GAN

★ **Theatre:**— Jewish Comedy Theatre, "Der Americaner Litvak." 8.30 p.m.

ASHKELON

★ **Theatre:**— Habimah, "This Earth" (for "Telem"), 8 p.m.

REHOVOT

★ **Theatre:** — Ohel's Bamateinu in "Hasamba and The Abandoned Children," 4 p.m. Ohel, "Eldorado," 8 p.m.

RISHON-LE-ZION

★ **Theatre:** — Chamber Theatre, "The Good Soul of Szechuan" 8.30 p.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Givant, Rehov Keren Kayemet, 2893. Zichron Moshe, near Edison Cinema, 4191.
TEL AVIV: Marpe, 77 Allenby, 3487. Bracha, 248 Dizengoff, 25440. Molchadetsky, 7 Ben Yehuda, 23570. Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 5159. Baruch, Hatikva Qtr., 67405.
JAFFA: Trufa, 105 Rehov 4, 83321.
RAMAT GAN: Amit, 130 Modi'in.
NAHLAT YITZHAK: Fisherman, 23465. **HOLON:** Briut, 104 Sokolow.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Massada, 2289. Lamin, opp. Egged, 67880. **KIRYAT BIALIK:** Zevulun. **SAFAD:** Ha'ari. **NAHARIYA:** Mercaz.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. J. Romanoff, 16 Arlosoroff, 61217. Dr. Y. Altshuler, 8 Strauss, 4071. Dr. S. Greenwald, 22 Yehoshua Bin Nun, 62963.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Sirkin, 26842. Dr. N.I. Sacher, 54 Sokolow, 26383. Dr. I. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 3 Hanevi'im, 2424. Dr. Ludwig, 34 Shivat Zion, 67417.

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Published on Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays
Accepted at all JERUSALEM POST advertising offices

JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Habavatzelet
TEL AVIV: 52 Nahlat Binyamin
15 Rehov Frishman (Barth Sweet Shop)
HAIFA: 1 Khayat Street; Sifri's Bookshop, Central Carmel; Dr. Fiegel's Bookshop, 26 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Kiryat Bialik; Hadar Bookshop, Rehov Herzl;
RAMAT GAN: Hakol Lanoar
NATANYA: A. Pompan, 6 Reh. Herzl.

Advertisements also accepted through all recognized agencies

Where to Stay

JERUSALEM

Pension Grete Ascher, 20 Rehov Ibn Ezra, Rehavia, Tel. 3950. Special diet upon request.

Palatin Hotel — First-class Kasher. Centrally situated. Home-like atmosphere. Tel. 2768.

Pension Baruch Wolff Rehavia. Strictly Kasher. Rooms with private shower and toilet. 27 Rehov Abarbanel, Tel. 4876.

Dwellings—Premises

TO LET 2-3 room apartment in Kiriat Shmuel and 2 rooms in Jaffa Road. Apply: Fromowitz, P.O.B. 631, Jerusalem.

YOUNG man seeks furnished room, centre Jerusalem, separate entrance. Write, stating price: No. 1111, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

FURNISHED flats and villas, 1-2-3 rooms, to let, Romis, 8 Rothschild Blvd., Tel. 3441, Tel Aviv.

TO LET furnished room. Zucker, 23 Rehov Tschernikhovsky, Tel Aviv.

WANTED 3 room fully-furnished flat in Jerusalem. Write: No.135, P.O.B.81, Jerusalem.

AMERICAN wishes to buy a home in Bnei Brak or in adjacent Ramat Gan, 3-6 rooms having all modern conveniences. Write to: No. 22189, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

FURNISHED room near Technion, Haifa, wanted by two students. Sternberg, Manufacturers Life, 43 Haatzmaut Rd., Haifa.

Musical Instruments

WANTED piano or grand piano from private hand. Offers, with full details to: No. CL/22199, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

PIANOS bought and sold. Gottesmann, 5 Rehov Nordau, Haifa. Tel. 67122.

Optics—Photo

PHOTO BRENNER 31 Rehov Hehalutz, Haifa, for photostats. Tel. 4137.

Real Estate

FOR SALE plot, 621 sq.m. Bat Yam. Write to: D. Mennache, Zarnuga, Rehovot.

Purchase—Sale

WASHING machine wanted to buy from private user. Apply: P.O.B. 2880, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE Aqualung, rubber underwater suit, motorized bicycle. Phone 6311, extension 16 or 86, Tel Aviv.

Services

Your WATCHMAKER in Jerusalem for promptness and precision, Modlie Agronsky, Rehov Hakehilla, near Jerusalem Hotel.

Situations Vacant

WANTED immediately responsible mother's help for two children and help with easy housework. Live-in. Address: Mr. M. Aharoni, 119 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv.

Situations Wanted

SECRETARY speaking and writing fluently German, English and French, good knowledge of Spanish and Hebrew, wants position. Write: No. 230, P.O.B. 230, Tel Aviv.

ENGLISH-speaking girl with knowledge of Hebrew seeks any kind of employment in Haifa. Write: No. 28280, P.O.B. 66, Haifa.

ILLUSTRATOR for children's and other books, seeks home work. Apply No. 66, Hakol Lanoar, Ramat Gan.

Vehicles

WANTED new small private car. Apply: No. 25910, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Miscellaneous

WANTED to join an English conversation circle. Write: No. 101056, P.O.B. 720, Tel Aviv.

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

OUTLOOK: Fair.

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	38	15	25	27
Tiberias	46	20	32	34
Haifa Port	55	22	28	29
Natanya	62	18	29	30
Tel Aviv Kirya	57	17	29	30
Tel Aviv Port	62	19	26	27
Lydda Airport	48	18	29	31
Jerusalem	46	15	25	26
Beersheba	44	18	29	32
Eilat	22	22	30	35

*A) Humidity at 2 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

A TWO-HOUR warning strike is to be held between 10 and 12 this morning at the Bikur Holim Hospital in Jerusalem if September salaries are not paid by 10 a.m. The strike, which will encompass 110 workers and nurses, has been approved by the Labour Council. The Council spokesman stated that the hospital was breaking an agreement to pay salaries by the eighth of each month.

• • •

THE MOOD of celebration which accompanied the 50th anniversary last week of the founding of the Herzliya Secondary School was continued at the WIZO Club in Tel Aviv last night where the class of 1930 celebrated their 25th anniversary.

• • •

THE HAIFA Labour Exchange yesterday continued removing labourers working for low wages from their jobs. Most of the men are from out-of-town.

• • •

40 STUDENTS have enrolled at the "Institute for Study and Research," which was opened yesterday at Beit Berl, near Kfar Saba. The course of study lasts two years.

Mayor Asks Dagon To Stop Night Work

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Tuesday.—Mayor Abba Khoushy today officially asked the Dagon Company to suspend the operation of its grain silo between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. nightly, because the installation's humming "is disturbing the sleep of thousands of residents." This was the Mayor's second appeal to Dagon, as he has lately received dozens of letters and phone calls from citizens asking him to intervene.

The Dagon Company stated here tonight that a decision to suspend night work did not rest with the company alone, but would need Government confirmation. Night work was essential for speedy grain unloading which saves foreign currency on shipping turn-round time. However, Dagon was taking every possible step to solve the noise problem at the earliest moment and was working on the matter.

Meanwhile, Dagon cabled the Minister of Transport again today to insist on its concession being carried out. They asked Mr. Aranne to order the United Port Services company to desist from operating grain discharging equipment, which only Dagon was entitled to operate under the terms of its concession.

Boy Hurt by Bus; Two Wounded by Grenade

HAIFA, Tuesday. — Seven-year-old Eliyahu Levi was seriously injured in Rehov Hehalutz here this afternoon when he was hit by a bus. He was taken to the Rambam Hospital, where his condition is reported to be critical. The driver of the bus was released on bail.

Yosef Rottenberg, 8, and Ya'acov Anstell, 12, of Kiryat Yam, were injured today when a hand-grenade which they had found exploded in their hands. They were taken to the Rambam Hospital.

New Oil Drilling Body Being Set Up

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — A new drilling company is to be set up jointly by the Matzada Company and the Israel Waterworks. The Matzada Company are the drillers for Lapidot and Israel Oil Prospectors, while the Israel Waterworks is jointly owned by Mekorot, Solel Boneh and the Jewish Agency. This was announced today by Mr. Yehiel Duvdevani, General Manager of Mekorot.

The new company, as yet unnamed, will drill oil wells for Matzada and other companies and water for Mekorot, Water Planning for Israel, Ltd. (Tahal) and the Jewish Agency. Matzada and the Israel Waterworks together possess five oil rigs, and an additional two to four are to be purchased shortly in the U.S. The Director-General of the Ministry of Finance, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, left today for the U.S. to arrange for the purchase of the new equipment, and to cooperate with the heads of the Ampal Corporation to raise additional investments. Mr. Sapir told reporters at Lydda Airport today that his appointment as Minister of Commerce and Industry was a matter to be decided by his party — Mapai.

Mr. A. Dickenstein, President of Ampal, who also left for the U.S. today, announced at the airport prior to his departure that an additional IL20m. must be invested in order to develop the oil resources discovered in this country. He is returning to the U.S. sooner than he had intended owing to the urgent need to induce additional investments which he hoped to obtain from Ampal shareholders as well as other interested parties. Mr. Yekutiel Federman, Director of the Israel Oil Prospectors, also left on the same flight.

An oil pipeline, which is shortly to be laid from Heletz to the Ashkelon station, a distance of eight kilometres, will probably be constructed by Mekorot.

Reuter reports from New York that the Israel Government has asked the U.N. to extend the services of the U.S. oil expert, Mr. Eugene B. Thomas, to the end of 1956. The Government also requested the U.N. to recruit another petroleum engineer for seismological work in Israel.

Teachers Reject Gov't Salary Proposals

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The Central Committee of the Teachers' Association (Histadrut), at its meeting here today, unanimously rejected the government committees' proposals on salary increases. It called them 'an insult to the teachers,' which could not act as a basis for negotiations. The Secretariat of the Union was requested to formulate detailed claims of salaries and gradings of various categories of teachers.

STOREMEN IN T.A. PORT TO SLOW DOWN

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Talks by the committee set up to discuss claims of storemen at Tel Aviv Port have broken down. Storemen yesterday decided to reduce their work tempo to "normal work-day" speed.

The committee, which is made up of two representatives of the Marine Trust Ltd., and two representatives of the storemen, discussed claims for an adjustment to compensate the men, who have to cope with the output of porters working on a basis of norms and premiums.

ELECTION. — The Social Democrat candidates, Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek, and Mr. Joao Goulart, continued to increase their majorities in the Brazilian presidential and vice-presidential elections.

Couple Won't Part, Plane Didn't Leave

LYDDA AIRPORT, Tuesday. — An Air France plane was prevented from taking off from here today owing to the refusal of Mr. and Mrs. A. Vardi of Tel Aviv, to be seated apart, after having boarded the plane at the last minute. They stood in the aisle, contravening take-off regulations, and the pilot was forced to bring the aircraft back from the runway to the control tower, where the company's manager boarded the plane and threatened the couple with forcible removal.

They finally acquiesced, settled down some three rows apart and buckled their belts.

Engineers Wage C'ttee Makes Proposals Today

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The committee set up to deal with the question of engineers' salaries held its last sitting today, and will submit its findings to the Histadrut Central Committee tomorrow. Its recommendations will not be published until then.

Meanwhile, the members who were added to the broadened Secretariat of the Engineers' Union resigned today. They claimed they had called on the Union to protest against the Histadrut Central Committee's threat yesterday to take measures against the "Actions Committee," and it had been rejected. Tonight, the Committee, not recognized by the Union, met and decided to "break off relations with the Histadrut," and registered its intention of calling a strike of engineers on Sunday should the salary proposals be unsatisfactory.

A statement issued by the Histadrut tonight called on all engineers and the public to disregard the pronouncements of the "Actions Committee," which it described as an entirely unauthorized body "throwing dust in the eyes of the engineers."

TESTS INCONCLUSIVE

Pathological tests made at the Abu Kabir Pathological Institute on the body of Mordechai Cohen, the seven-year-old boy who died on Monday after eating a sweet which he picked up from the ground at the Central Bus Station in Tel Aviv, proved inconclusive and parts of the boy's internal organs have been sent to the Jerusalem Government Laborartory for further tests.

Higher Book Prices Said 'Premature'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministry of Finance warned the public yesterday not to pay higher prices for imported books, as no decision has yet been taken on raising the exchange rate. The Ministry spokesman explained that his statement of the day before concerning the immediate increase in the exchange rate to IL1.800—$1 was premature and the result of misunderstanding. Discussions are now going on in the Ministry on the desirability of raising the rate.

Although it is impossible to estimate the total value of books smuggled from Israel, Ministry of Finance sources feel that it is considerable. They know of instances where books bearing Israel wholesale markings were sold in Cyprus and West Europe. In most cases these books never reached Israel. These sources do not see any reason for continuing to subsidize books. They do not believe that the demand for books is flexible and will be reduced if the exchange rate is increased.

Approximately $8m. was allocated for book and gramophone records imported during the present fiscal year. Of this sum, $2.5m. worth of books are being imported through the U.S. Information Media Guarantee programme.

T.A. LABOUR COUNCIL ELECTS OFFICERS

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — The Tel Aviv-Jaffa Labour Council, elected last May, met for the first time today, and elected a 25-man Executive Committee and control committee. Mr. E. Shechter was re-elected General Secretary, while the election of the Secretariat was postponed. Membership in the Executive Committee is: Mapai 15; Ahdut Ha'avoda 4; Mapam 2; Haoved Hazioni 1; Communists 16; Haover Hadati 1; General Zionist Workers, 1.

INFANTRY FACES TOKEN ENEMY FORCE

TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—A regular infantry brigade is engaged this week in an exercise using a new method adopted by the Army, "Bamahaneh," the Forces' weekly, reported today. In this type of exercise, the brigade is confronted with a token enemy force acting on orders from a higher command.

INJURED WOMAN RETURNS HOME

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Tuesday. — An ambulance was called to the Port here today to complete the last stage of the unhappy voyage from England to Tel Aviv of Mrs. Jenta Boone, who arrived in the s.s. Jerusalem this morning. Mrs. Boone, who lives in Ramat Yosef, a Mahal shikun near Tel Aviv, had started her journey with her two children in the s.s. Israel on her maiden voyage from Southampton. She slipped on board the ship and broke her leg.

Mrs. Boone claimed that the ship's doctor and First Officer had told her that Shoham would bear all expenses for the ship being diverted to Oran, where she was hospitalized, and for the cost of the completion of her journey on the s.s. Jerusalem.

Shoham stated that neither the doctor nor the ship's officer had any authority to promise that the company would cover all the expenses incurred. In any case, such a statement could not bind the company, and might have been made to alleviate Mrs. Boone's suffering at the time. The incident was very unfortunate, but "an accident is unfortunate whenever it happens."

The company is demanding that Mrs. Boone pay for the hospital fee, the airplane trip from Oran to Marseilles, and for a nurse who attended her. This would probably amount to well over IL1,000 and the company had asked her husband to deposit a IL1,500 bond to cover the expenses. As the bond was not posted, Shoham had held back the family's luggage from the s.s. Israel, as a security.

Both Mrs. Boone and her husband, who came here as Mahal volunteers during the War of Liberation, said that the accident would cost them more than they could afford.

Tel Aviv, Ramat Gan Mayors Back Home

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Tuesday. — A great deal was learned and much has still to be learned particularly about tourism, adult education and parks, Mayors Haim Levanon (Tel Aviv) and Abraham Krinitzi (Ramat Gan) told the press in the Port this morning on their return aboard the s.s. Jerusalem from the Congress of Mayors in Rome. Mayors J. Eylon (Holon) and M. Surkes (Kfar Saba) returned with them.

"When nearly 1,000 Mayors from all over the world meet, you get many ideas that can be applied in Ramat Gan, and you also learn what not to do," Mr. Krinitzi said. Mr. Levanon found that mayors' problems were similar all over the world, the chief of which was getting government help. He had returned with many suggestions on adult education, which was a municipal responsibility, he said.

Mr. Elian J. Finbert, the French-Jewish author of the French "Blue Guide" of Israel, also disembarked this morning. He has come as guest of the Government, the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund, and is to stay for several months to finish his book on Israel pioneers.

"Many more British tourists will be seen in Israel next year," was the verdict of Mr. A. Dresner, Chairman of the Hoteliers Association here, on his return from a three-month tour of Europe.

Among the 885 arrivals in the ship were 362 immigrants and one 20-year-old Jewish stowaway from Oran. Among the newcomers were 17 from Hungary and five from Czechoslovakia. The rest were mainly from North Africa, and were immediately sent to development areas. Forty-one joined relatives, 27 went to Youth Aliya institutions and nine to *kibbutzim*.

'WATCHFUL EYES OF JERUSALEM'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"I regard Hovevei Yerushalayim as the watchful eyes of the Jerusalem Municipal Council and of all Jerusalemites," Mayor Gershon Agron said on Monday night in Jerusalem during an address to the civic group at its annual general meeting.

Mr Agron warned against the great danger of failing to see ugly things in the city due to their constant proximity, and called upon every resident to help the new administration improve the city. The need for playgrounds and parks was great, and the Council was already working out plans to build playgrounds.

The Mayor concluded by stating that the civil group should bring to the Council's attention every problem demanding a solution. The Council would act without delay to correct the situation.

Mr. S.B. Yeshaya, Jerusalem District Representative, briefly reviewed the problems facing Jerusalem. Mrs. Hava Michaelis, chairman of Hovevei Yerushalayim, presided.

BOIL YOUR WATER

The Ministry of Health has issued a warning to the residents of Kiryat Bialik, Tzur Shalom, Kiryat Shalom, Kiryat Yam and northern Kiryat Motzkin not to use the water for drinking purposes without first boiling it. A number of cases of intestinal disease and diarrhoea have been reported from these districts, and it is feared that the source of the epidemic is in the water supply.

SOVIETS FREE THIRD OF FIELD FAMILY

MOSCOW, Tuesday (Reuter). — A 33-year-old attractive brunette, Mrs. Erika Glaser-Wallach, went sightseeing in Moscow today — after spending several years in East German and Soviet prisons and forced labour camps for alleged spying.

Mrs. Wallach was arrested in East Berlin in 1950 while searching for her foster parents, Noel and Herta Field. She is the third member of the Field family to be released from East European prisons. Mrs. Wallach said today that she expected to leave for America by the end of the week.

REDHEADS WANTED

TEL AVIV, Tuesday. — Redheaded girls can attend a free showing on Thursday night of the new Alexander Korda film "The Man Who Loved Redheads," starring Moira Shearer, John Justin and Roland Culver.

A woman's weekly and the film distributors 'Forum Films' want to see if there are enough redheads in this city to fill the Yaron Cinema, where the film's *premiere* will be held at 9:15 p.m. on Thursday.

CHESSMAN.—The U.S. Supreme Court yesterday ordered a new trial for Caryl Chessman, the "death cell author" who was sentenced to die seven years ago for kidnapping and attempted rape.

All Quiet on Peron's Comeback Anniversary

BUENOS AIRES, Tuesday (Reuter). — President Eduardo Lonardi's Government emerged today as victor in a latest battle against the Peronista diehards, as reports from keypoints in Argentina showed that the October 17 anniversary of Peron's return to power 10 years ago had passed quietly.

But about four of every 10 Argentine workers defied the Government's call for business as usual and stayed away from work. Absenteeism ran as high as 75 per cent in the British Anglo and the U.S. Wilson plants where work was brought to a standstill.

The new Government had feared that the celebration date, coupled with today's events, might bring trouble. Artillery units had been stationed in the suburbs of Buenos Aires and fighter planes flew over the city.

Boy, 7, Kills Small Brother in T.V. Quarrel

LAPEER, Michigan, Tuesday (Reuter). — A six-year-old boy was shot and killed by his 7-year-old brother in what police said was an argument over television. Police said the argument started when the younger boy ignored his brother's command to stop changing channels on the television set. The older boy grabbed a .22 calibre rifle from a corner of the room and pulled the trigger.

Cables in Brief

DOCK STRIKE. — The whole of the Australian waterfront was idle yesterday through a 24-hour wage strike by dockers.

BANK RATE. — The New Zealand reserve bank yesterday announced a further increase in its minimum discount rate from six per cent to seven per cent.

SAFETY RECORD. — Not a single passenger was killed in a train accident on Britain's railways last year, according to the report of the Railways Chief Inspecting Officer.

LANDSLIDE. — A landslide caused by heavy rains has buried the Mexican village of Atentique, leaving 60 persons missing. Press reports from the village, in Jalisco State, north-west of the Capital, said that floods inundating the area and neighbouring villages delayed rescue operations.

MINES NEAR SYRIA KILL 2 TURK SOLDIERS

Two Turkish soldiers were killed when their patrol stepped on mines placed by their own forces on the Turco-Syrian border, according to NEABS yesterday.

This brings to five the number of Syrian and Turkish soldiers killed by mines during the last 10 days.

Anne Strauss

daughter of the late Dr. STRAUSS, of Cleveland, Ohio, now residing in Israel

IS SOUGHT BY

Mr. JACK M. STRAUS, of Los Angeles, now at the Dan Hotel, Tel Aviv.

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TOPAZ CLUB

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Tel. 20115, Tel Aviv.

OWING TO A PRIVATE PARTY OF THE BOWLERS CLUB, RAMAT GAN, the Club will be closed to the public tonight.

The American Tourist

(formerly of Krakow) who inquired about a cinema in Petah Tikva last Saturday night, is requested to contact: PANZICKER, 11 Rehov Shmaryahu Levin, Tel Aviv, afternoons, concerning an interesting offer.

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The Ashkelon Parents Committee

wishes to thank all those who contributed, at the Oil Ball, to help establish a day club for the children of Ashkelon, as follows:

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Mr. Zeikin, Owner of the cinema in Ashkelon
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Ashkelon Citrus Groves Ltd.
Havulan Ltd.
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We also wish to thank all our friends and the institutions who worked for the success of the ball.

ASHKELON PARENTS COMMITTEE

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Poster Competition for Independence Day-1956

We hereby announce a competition for a poster (placard) in honour of

Independence Day 1956

Size: 100 x 70 cm.
Colour: Maximum of four offset prints
The poster must contain the title "Independence Day—1956"
Board of Judges: Representatives of the Government, the Union of Artists and the Union of Graphic Artists.

Three awards will be granted as follows:

First prize IL500; Second prize IL300; Third prize IL200

The deadline for submitting entries is Monday, November 21, 1955. Each entry should be marked with a sign (symbol or motto). The name and address of the contestant should be placed in separate envelope and marked with the same sign, and attached to the entry.

Send all entries to: Poster Committee, Government Information and Civic Education Service, Nicolai Bldg., Jerusalem

Independence Day Committee—1956

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Based on the Pulitzer Prize winning play by JOSEPH KRAMM.

Shortly at the ARNON CINEMA, Jerusalem.

Der Monat

Publisher and Editor-in-Chief Melvin J. Lasky

SEPTEMBER 1955 issue

From the Contents:

WALTHER LAQUEUR — The Kastner Case

"Die Darstellung des Kastner-Prozesses in Jerusalem durch WALTHER LAQUEUR duerfte alle anderen Berichte ueber diese vielschichtige, vom weltihistorischer Tragik umwitterte Justiz-Affäre an Gruendlichkeit und Sorgfalt der Dokumentierung uebertreffen. Der Autor, als Journalist in Israel lebend und den Lesern schon aus der Schilderung der "geteilten" Landeshauptstadt bekannt, war nicht nur haeufig bei den Verhandlungen anwesend, sondern gehoert zu den wenigen Aussenstehenden die das ganze Konvolut des — hebräisch abgefassten — Verhandlungsprotokolls sorgfältig durchgeackert haben..."

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Enrique JORDA
Soloist:
SOLOMON (Piano)

Programme: Symphony No.92 ("Oxford")—Haydn; Concerto No. 5 for Piano and Orchestra ("Emperor") — Beethoven; Symphony No. 5 — Milhaud; Suite from "The Three-Cornered Hat" — Falla.

TEL AVIV — "OHEL SHEM" at 8.30 p.m.
Wednes. Oct. 26 — Series "1"
Sunday, Oct. 30 — "Workers"
Monday, Oct. 31 — Series "2"
Tuesday, Nov. 1 — Series "4"
Sunday, Nov. 6 — Series "4"
Thursday, Nov. 10—Series "5"
Monday, Nov. 14 — Series "6"

JERUSALEM — "EDISON" HALL, at 9 p.m. Thursday, Oct. 27.

HAIFA — "ARMON" Theatre, at 9 p.m.

Special attention is drawn to the dates of this Subscription Concert in Haifa, which differ from the usual arrangement:

Thursday, Nov. 3 — Series "1"
Tuesday, Nov. 8 — Series "2"

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MONDAY, Oct. 31, 8.30 p.m. — at "Bet Ha'am," Rehovot.
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ARMS FOR ISRAEL

NEW policies are not devised overnight; they do not burst forth readymade in response to even the most drastic changes and significant events beyond a country's borders, or at least they do not do these things while policy is in the hands of seasoned statesmen. When the Prime Minister spoke in the Knesset yesterday, however, there were to be noted significant changes, if not in direction, then in emphasis.

Israel continues to seek peace and cooperation with the nations, but the line mapped out is clearer than before, and the policy has perhaps been stripped of some illusions. Israel is anxious to continue to cooperate with the United Nations, but it cannot do so unilaterally. That is to say we will not be bound by agreements sponsored by the U.N., once these have been broken by the other side. Mr. Sharett may have had the recent succession of events at Nitzana in mind or the Egyptian strictures on shipping in the Gulf of Eilat, which run contrary to U.N. principles. In either case, where agreements are broken, Israel formally reserves its freedom of action. Further, Israel has noted that Mr. Eric Johnston is hopeful of the Arab acceptance of the regional water scheme—"and we have no reason to doubt his word"—but work will be resumed on the Jordan project as soon as the winter is over, either as part of the scheme, or independently.

Finally, and most significantly, Israel ardently seeks a security pact with the United States, but not as a substitute for arms. No security pact can be a substitute for arms, Mr. Sharett emphasized. No doubt, in the past, it has been argued on behalf of some circles that U.N. and U.S. support, moral and economic, could outweigh other factors, and that the need for arms for a serious struggle might never arise as long as we retained this support. It is this illusion—maintained by some friends of Israel in the U.S. more than by people in this country—that any action by a foreign power could give protection against Egyptian aggression that has finally been disposed of. Arms and military strength alone, Israel's own arms and strength, manpower and determination, can make us able to defend ourselves when war breaks out, and only military strength can deter an enemy from the aggression which he desires to carry out.

There was greater stress on Israel's need to carry out her essential policies through her own strength, and lessened reliance on the fact that international agencies have a moral duty to enable us to carry them out without Arab intervention or sabotage, and that pressure should be brought to bear on the Arab states in this respect. A clue to this attitude may be found in Mr. Sharett's observation that our attitude towards the world powers must be determined by the extent to which their policies and actions ensure or imperil the existence and security of Israel. For the self-advertised peace-makers of the Eastern bloc Mr. Sharett had only contempt, as suddenly seeing only a commercial transaction in selling arms to a country that openly threatened its neighbour. For the United States, Mr. Sharett had criticism of a defence treaty that failed to stabilize borders and so could not remove the fear it was intended to allay, and a sharp reminder that constant public reiteration of the possibility of war, without the offer of a remedy could only precipitate a crisis. He wound up with a clear call for arms for Israel, now that the arms race can no longer be avoided.

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From the Memoirs of Harry Truman

The Year of Decisions

GETTING NOWHERE FAST

ON the morning of July 18, after a conference with my advisers, I walked to the British Prime Minister's residence for a return visit. Later, I went over to Marshal Stalin's quarters to return his call, and by four o'clock in the afternoon, I arrived at Cecilienhof Palace for the second meeting of the (Potsdam) conference.

Churchill opened it by raising a question on the relation of the Press to the conference. At Teheran, he said, it was difficult for the Press to have access to the conference, while at Yalta it had been impossible.

But here, he complained, there were many representatives of the Press outside the well-guarded fortress in which the conference was taking place, and they were raising a great cry in the world Press regarding the inadequacy of their access to information.

"Who let them in?" Stalin shouted in a loud voice.

Churchill told the Premier that the Press was being kept outside the compound. If his colleagues agreed, Churchill said he was willing to have a talk with the Press, not to explain the work of the meeting, but why the Press must be excluded.

I saw no need for this. I pointed out that each delegation had a Press representative here and suggested that it be left to them to handle. We were still at war in the Pacific, and many delicate problems remained to be settled in Europe, and we therefore could not open the proceedings to the Press.

Churchill agreed, saying: "I only offered myself as the lamb and, in any event, I would only go if the Generalissimo agreed to rescue me." I think he enjoyed the reaction of his colleagues to the dramatic suggestion of his acting as spokesman.

At this second meeting, in the discussion on the submission of all treaties to the United Nations, Stalin observed that this made no difference, as "the three Powers would represent the interests of all." That was his viewpoint all the way—that Russia, Britain and the United States would settle world affairs, and that nobody else had any business in it.

I felt very strongly that participation of all nations, small and large, was just as important to world peace as that of the Big Three. It was my policy and purpose to make the United Nations a going and vital organization.

"Russians Not Barbarians"

CHURCHILL drew attention to a clause in the document (prepared for the "Big Three" by the Foreign Secretaries) which covered the destruction of arms, implements of war, etc., in Germany. There were many things, he said, which should not be destroyed, such as wind-tunnels and other technical facilities.

Stalin said that the Russians were not barbarians, and that they would not destroy research institutions. All this, of course, was before Manchuria. We were to see later what the Russians would do with the technical facilities of a conquered country.

Even in Berlin they showed evidence of lack of association with civilized facilities. They robbed houses of such rare items as fine old grandfather clocks, often putting them in the bottoms of wagons and throwing heavy objects on top of them. They would smash art objects in the same way.

We now turned to a discussion of the Polish question. Stalin introduced a Russian draft proposal on Poland. The substance of this was that the conference should call upon all member Governments of the United Nations to withdraw recognition from the Polish Government-in-exile in London and that all assets of that Government would be transferred to the Provisional Government in Warsaw.

The Russian draft proposed placing all Polish armed forces under the control of the Warsaw Government and left it up to that Government to dispose of them. What the Russians wanted to accomplish with this proposal was plain: they wished to get all the property and equipment of the 150,000 men in the Polish Army for the Warsaw regime, although this equipment had originally been supplied by Britain and the United States.

Churchill immediately pointed out that the burden of this proposal would fall most heavily on Britain. The United Kingdom had received the Poles when they were driven out by the Germans. He did not remind the Russian Premier that Russian connivance had made this possible.

There was no property of any kind or extent belonging to the old Polish Government, he added. There were £20m. of gold in London and Canada which was frozen and was the ultimate property of the Polish National State. There was a Polish Embassy vacated by the old Ambassador, which was available to the Ambassador of the new Government as soon as they sent one, and "the sooner the better."

Churchill talked at length about the contribution the Polish forces had made to the Allied victory over the Axis, and added that Britain had pledged her honour to these men. He told us that he had said in Parliament that if there were Polish soldiers who had fought with the Allies and who did not wish to return to Poland, Britain would receive them as British subjects.

"We cannot cast adrift men who have been brothers in arms," he declared. He hoped that most of them would want to go back to their own country, but he felt that there should be reassurances that they would be safe there in the pursuit of their livelihoods. Subject to these reservations, he was in agreement with the Russian proposal and would be pleased to have it passed on to the Foreign Secretaries for study.

Stalin said that he appreciated the difficulties of the British and that there was no intention on the part of Russia to make the British position more complicated. He merely wished to put an end to the former Polish Government in London. Stalin offered to withdraw any part of the Russian draft which Churchill felt would complicate the British position.

I said I wanted an agreement on the Polish question, but what I was particularly interested in was free elections for Poland, as assured by the Yalta Agreement.

Stalin replied that the Polish Government had never refused to hold elections. He suggested that the question be referred to the Foreign Secretaries, and Churchill and I agreed.

That was all of the agenda for the second meeting, and the session adjourned at 6 p.m., after meeting only an hour and 45 minutes. I felt that some progress had been made, but I was beginning to grow impatient for more action and fewer words.

"I Did Not Come To Hold A Police Court"

At the third session, the next day, there was a discussion on the disposal of the German navy and merchant fleets. The President did not want to release these during the war with Japan. When Russia came into this, she could be taken into the shipping pool.

Churchill suggested that the vessels could be earmarked for Russia "if they had any ears when the Japanese war was over."

After a desultory discussion on Spain the Conference turned to Yugoslavia, which Stalin said they could not discuss in the absence of the Yugoslavs.

EDEN spoke up to say that the "Big Three" had agreed upon a declaration at Yalta, although no Yugoslavs were present.

Stalin replied that when they met at Yalta, there had been two Yugoslav Governments, but now there was one legitimate Government.

Churchill inquired if Stalin meant the Government of Tito or that of Subasic. He said that the Yugoslavs were in extreme disagreement.

Stalin replied that this was the first time he had heard about it. He proposed that this information be verified and that Yugoslav representatives be summoned to tell them about the situation.

I asked whether, on the basis of the Prime Minister's information, we should send for the Yugoslav representatives. Churchill answered that the Tito-Subasic agreement had not been carried out and that he was disappointed at the way things had turned out in Yugoslavia since the Yalta decisions.

Stalin charged that Churchill was going on with the discussion without answering the presiding officer's question. Then followed an exchange between Churchill and Stalin concerning the calling of the Yugoslav representatives.

I felt that I had heard enough of this. I told Churchill and Stalin that I had come to the conference as a representative of the United States to discuss world affairs. I did not come there to hold a police court hearing on something that was already settled or which would eventually be settled by the United Nations Organization.

If we started that, I said, we would become involved in trying to settle every political difficulty and would have to hold hearings for a succession of representatives including De Gaulle, Franco and others. I told them frankly that I did not wish to waste time listening to grievances but wanted to deal with the problems which the three Heads of Government had come to settle.

I said that if they did not get to the main issues, I was going to pack up and go home. I meant just that.

Stalin laughed heartily and said he did not blame the President for wanting to go home; he wanted to go home, too.

Allowances For Tito

CHURCHILL said he thought that the U.S. was interested in carrying out the Yalta agreement. Great allowances had to be made for Tito, he said, in view of the great disturbances in that country.

I replied that I not only desired to see the Yalta Declaration carried out, but that insofar as the United States was concerned, I intended to carry it out to the letter. I observed that we too had received complaints about Yugoslavia. I suggested that the matter of Yugoslavia be postponed so that we could go ahead with other and more urgent problems before us.

Our final topic on the agenda for the day had to do with British and American oil equipment in Rumania. Churchill said that the British had submitted a paper on this subject which they thought the Foreign Ministers could agree upon, and suggested that since it was a rather detailed question, it be referred to them first.

Stalin said he thought this was a trifling matter which could be settled through diplomatic channels without raising it at this conference. Since it had been brought up, however, he wished to rectify one misstatement. No British property had been taken by the Soviet Union in Rumania.

The property of some of these oil companies had been obtained in Germany, but the Germans had captured it and had used it against the Allies. The Russians, Stalin admitted, removed some quantity of this type of equipment because the Germans had destroyed the Soviet oil industry. He repeated that this was a trifling matter with which the Conference should not be troubled.

The reason Stalin insisted that this was a "trifling matter" was that he had got possession of equipment that belonged to the U.S. and Britain. It was funny to watch him.

Every time there was something like this, where the Russians had stolen the coffin and disposed of the body, he was always very careful to insist that it be settled through diplomatic channels.

But where it was a matter of Franco Spain and Yugoslavia, he was very anxious that the matter be put out on the table and settled. I saw what was going on, and that is why I made my "police court" statement when I did.

Ⓒ This is the 17th instalment of excerpts from Harry S. Truman's Memoirs of his first year in the Presidency. Copyright by Time Inc. and I.C.P.S. English rights in Israel reserved by The Jerusalem Post.

Yesterday's Press

Party Views on Security Debate

FIVE of the 11 morning papers devote their leaders to a discussion of the coming security debate in the Knesset, each giving its own view of what policy should be adopted.

"Herut" warns against the tendency to seek American protection, pointing out that the Jews have paid heavily as "Schutz-Juden" in the Diaspora and as a "shielded" community under the British in Palestine. The only real guarantee of Israel's security is in our hands.

"Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) asserts that those who are calling for a preventive war are playing into the hands of imperialist intrigue. Our only answer can be to be on the alert in case of attack and at the same time to do our best to extricate ourselves from any combinations involving war. An effort should be made to get the Powers to compose their differences and, with their help, to make peace with the Arab countries.

"Haboker" (General Zionist) writes that the time has come to adopt a realistic policy enjoying the confidence of both wings in the Knesset. The standard of the coming debate will depend upon the Government's statement which, if it steps beyond the usual and introduces a clear new policy based on realities rather than on illusions, or the hope for miracles, will earn the support of the majority of the nation and the respect of the outside world.

Maki and Nasser

"Omer" (Histadrut) says that we shall not be surprised if Maki makes an impassioned defence of Nasser, Moscow's latest darling. And Herut, at the other end, will no doubt again pursue its irresponsible course and call for war. It will therefore be interesting to hear how the more moderate elements in the Knesset appraise the situation and what counsels they will offer on Israel's future foreign policy.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) again reviews the reasons for Israel's isolation and exclaims that the policy of seeking an anti-Soviet war pact with America is bankrupt. Israel's change-over to a policy of peace and national independence will lead her out of this blind alley and strengthen her international security and economic position.

"Lamerhav" (Ahdut Ha'avoda) reviews the course of the recent Agricultural Conference and says that, though a number of vital questions were thoroughly discussed, it is to be regretted that the Conference failed to mention in its resolutions its concern over the financial and economic plight of the farmer — and the resulting harm to the town-to-country movement which has been caused by the Government's price and credit policy.

"Ha'aretz" (non-party) argues that the Government decision to raise the exchange rate on imported books hurts our cultural development and, in the final analysis, is based on narrow-minded bookkeeping. If a thousand and one other items, not half as important as our link with Western culture, can be subsidized, why should we withdraw our support from such a vital commodity as books?

"Zmanim" (Progressive) avers that the engineers are mistaken in trying to have their claims met in an atmosphere of threats and the Government will make a serious mistake if it decides to abide by its earlier decisions. It is hoped that the Histadrut will find a way out of the impasse and will be able to propose a formula acceptable to both sides.

MUSICAL DIARY

Vitya Vronsky and Victor Babin, two pianos ('Ohel Shem,' October 15) Mozart: Sonata in D Major for two pianos, K.448; Rachmaninoff: Suite No. 2, op. 17; Schubert: Fantasy in F Minor Opus 103 (duet); Victor Babin: Three etudes; Tschaikowsky: Waltz from 'Eugen Onegin.'

WORDS can scarcely do justice to the fine performance given by Vronsky and Babin at their first recital on Saturday night. It was a privilege and a rare experience to hear such perfection of taste and impeccable playing where the medium has been completely mastered to serve the music. Hushed, the audience was entranced from first note to last, broken only by outbursts of applause rarely heard here in the concert hall.

The remarkable unity of purpose and understanding of the duo-pianists was immediately evident in the Mozart sonata. With effortless ease and the absence of any mannerisms, it seemed to float in air with a freshness and simplicity which eludes so many interpreters of this composer. In delightful contrast was the Rachmaninoff suite, in which all the effects of two pianos playing off each other or joining in clustering passages could be exploited to the full. In much of Rachmaninoff the piano takes precedence over the music. The playing of Vronsky and Babin demonstrated that [illegible]

It was interesting to note the difference when the four hands came together at one piano in the Schubert Fantasy, which seemed thin after the sonority of two instruments. This soon disappeared in the atmosphere of this mysterious tale, from its quiet distilled opening to its glorious climaxes.

Relief came in a tour de force, the three studies by Victor Babin himself — a virtuoso piece, yet pleasing to the ear, with intricate rhythmic patterns and sweeping runs at unfaltering reckless speed, which despite its modernity, leans back on classic contrapuntal art.

Having begun with the sublime, the programme ended, as the last of three encores, with part of Milhaud's wry 'Scaramouche' which left the audience visibly laughing.

S.C.

The Israel String Quartet (Lorand Fenyves, Alice Fenyves, Gideon Roehr, Thelma Yellin) and Yona Ettlinger — clarinettist, presented by the Jerusalem Chamber Music Society. (Gymnasium Rehavia, October 15). — Haydn: Quartet in D minor Op. 76 No. 2, Ravel: Quartet in F major, Mozart: Quintet for Clarinet and Strings in A major K. 581.

A FAIR Haydn, an even better Ravel, and an outstanding Mozart made for a delightful bill in front of a packed hall. The members of the Israel String Quartet are admirably devoted to their task of making our public acquainted with the [illegible] of chamber [illegible] places, and displayed thorough understanding and competent execution.

In Mr. Ettlinger, we had the pleasure of listening to an excellent clarinettist, whose full-blooded musicianship fitted marvellously into the teamwork of the string ensemble.

Recital by Jenny Schocken (soprano) and Elisha Rudiakov (piano), sponsored by the Musicians Association in Jerusalem. (Y.M.C.A. Hall, October 17).

WE are sorry to confess that the piano playing of Mr. Rudiakov left us entirely cold. His shading moves between the narrow limits of mezzopiano and mezzoforte and such a frame of dynamics can hardly create something authentic, least of all in the case of four Schubert Impromptus or Schumann's Sonata in G minor. The sterility of his academic hammering on the keys will not do on the concert stage.

Mrs. Schocken was at her best in Brahms' song "Von ewiger Liebe," in Alban Berg's "Nachtigall," two chants by Faure and an aria from Massenet's "Le Cid". Here the lyrico-dramatic quality of her voice building up from an intimate, merely suggestive note to a grandiose climax could freely unfold itself. In the Massenet, she proved her virtuosity in the declamatory effects of French opera. The artist's conception of Mozart's "Agnus Dei" from the Coronation Mass was much too romantic to our taste, and the execution was spiced with unnecessary [illegible]

[illegible]

'HAVE-NOTS' in OPPOSITION AT U.N.

America on the Defensive

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON (OFNS).—DESPITE the courtly phrases and a new mannerliness among nations, this is proving a rough session of the United Nations. It has made plain the strength and the depth of the opposition to the West, more particularly to the United States, in spite of her boundless good intentions and in spite of the new good will that President Eisenhower won for his people at Geneva.

The U.S. cannot yet present a policy that has any deep relevance to the desires and hungers of Asians and Africans. It is still failing in competition with the spectacular, if selective, friendship of the U.S.S.R. There are signs that the strength of this opposition was recently underestimated by the United States State Department. The Bandung conference, of Asian and African Powers, in April, was at first a matter for self-congratulation in the American Administration, because some Asian delegates there criticised Communist policy. That aspect has been quite overshadowed by the new coherence which the conference gave to the Afro-Asian bloc.

This opposition to Western policy has been strikingly successful and embarrassing in the United Nations. It compelled the discussion of Algeria and West New Guinea and caused the French to take the unprecedented step of withdrawing their delegation. The backstage impatience with President Eisenhower's scheme for arms inspection and control was influential in persuading the United States Administration to establish a powerful committee to investigate a way of including some measures of real disarmament in the plan.

This opposition has boldly opposed the American plans for the peaceful uses of atomic energy, and they might get a majority in the Assembly to back this rejection. But this new, confident opposition in the United Nations among the "have-not" Powers — which is accompanied by a suggestion for a $500m. fund for economic development in undeveloped countries — is only a symptom of what is happening outside. There are few places in Europe, Asia or Africa where Americans can today contemplate their foreign policy with satisfaction.

In Europe, Britain has announced a cut in her armed forces which is likely to be followed by other nations. France has denuded her NATO contribution to send troops to stifle revolt in North Africa, and the U.S., powerless to influence France from her intransigence, is watching with growing anxiety the security of U.S. air bases in Morocco and Algeria.

Near and Far East

The list is too long: the cracking of the southern end of the NATO defensive line in the dispute between Greece and Turkey; the sudden eruption of rudely competitive Russian influence in Egypt and the Middle East; the future of South Vietnam, less certain than before; Indonesia moving further to the left; Formosa and the offshore islands of Quemoy and the Matsus, as far from settlement as ever, and Japan rediscovering the delights of crude nationalism.

The touch of genius that flared at Geneva has died down and there exists an extraordinary uncertainty as to whether anything at all was achieved there.

The United States has renounced the policy of arguing from strength, and has got nothing new and effective to put in its place. The Administration seems uncertain whether or not tension has been relaxed. And among the nations that believe in the reality of this relaxation, America, by its equivocal support of colonial Powers in the United Nations General Assembly, by its sharp and natural reaction to Egypt's purchase of Czechoslovak arms, is left in the unfashionable position of appearing still to believe in explosive power blocs as the basis of world security. There is a danger that the Communists may capture the world's "spirit of Geneva" as they once captured "peace."

This is a bad time in American policy. The military insist on the reality of the Russian menace. The politicians are divided. The people are longing to believe in the possibility of peace. The Administration has no clear answer. It is possible that the incertitude, the slackening is due to the absence of the President. It is more likely that they are waiting on the outcome of the Foreign Ministers' Geneva conference on October 27.

Readers' Letters

BUS NOISE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir,—I am glad to be in a position to inform your readers of the good results brought about through the publication of my complaint about the noise made by Diesel engines of Hamekasher buses.

Following the publication of my second letter in your issue of August 14, I was approached by the Ministry of Transport, through your office, and asked for more details. A few days ago, I received a letter from the Controller of Transport, Jerusalem District, informing me that the Ministry is taking steps to stop the use of such buses in the urban area, and we ardently hope that this great public nuisance will soon cease.

We so often hear people say that there is no use in calling the attention of the authorities to certain shortcomings, and it is contended that nobody cares or is interested. Our case tells another story.

May I also point out that during the weeks that the correspondence went on in your Readers Letters column, the Hamekasher Bus Company did not react at all.

Yours, etc.,
INTELLECTUAL WORKER
(Name and Address Supplied)
Jerusalem, October 10.

At the Cinema

WE have seen many involuntarily funny Napoleons on stage and screen, but never a funnier one than that First Consul in "The Purple Mask" (Arnon, J'lem). The plot is a barely disguised plagiarism of the "Scarlet Pimpernel," just moved forward by ten years from the time of the Terror to the Consulate. However, Tony Curtis is so amusing a dandified hero that one may enjoy the film as long as one does not remember Leslie Howard in practically the same part.

Th.F.M.

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